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STARK'S
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY
OF
BARBADOS
AND THE
CARIBBEAN ISLANDS.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND
ISLANDS, AND OF THE PEOPLE, AND OF THE
HISTORY OF THE ISLANDS, FROM THE
DISCOVERY OF THEM BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS,
TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Edited and Illustrated
WITH A HISTORY OF THE ISLANDS, FROM
THE DISCOVERY OF THEM BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS,
TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY
JAMES H. STARK,
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STARK'S
HISTORY AND GUIDE
TO
BARBADOS
AND THE
CARIBBEE ISLANDS,
CONTAINING
A DESCRIPTION OF EVERYTHING ON OR ABOUT THESE
ISLANDS OF WHICH THE VISITOR OR RESIDENT
MAY DESIRE INFORMATION,
INCLUDING THEIR
*HISTORY, INHABITANTS, CLIMATE, AGRICULTURE,
GEOLOGY, GOVERNMENT AND
RESOURCES.*

Fully Illustrated
WITH MAPS, ENGRAVINGS AND PHOTO-PRINTS.

BY
JAMES H. STARK.

BOSTON
JAMES H. STARK, 31 MILK STREET
LONDON
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & Co., LIMITED

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James H Stark

PREFACE.

My purpose in writing this book has been to introduce to the notice of those unacquainted with the Caribbee Islands and Barbados, some of the many attractions to be found there, how to reach these beautiful islands, their resources and productions; and a brief history of their discovery and settlement; also the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and a complete index and guide to all points of interest.

These islands are now passing through a transition state, what their industrial and political future will be, it is impossible to tell. I have related, however, what in my opinion, (based upon my observations there and elsewhere), would be the result if the negroes were allowed to rule.

In compiling this work, every authority that it was possible to obtain on the subjects contained therein, has been consulted, and the information embodied in this work. Much of the matter is compiled from such authorities as Ligon's and Schomburgk's, histories of Barbados, Moxley Guide to Barbados, Froude's English in the West Indies, Paton's Down the Islands, Black America, and many other works too numerous to mention.

James H. Stark.
Savin Hill.
Boston, Mass.

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STARK'S HISTORY AND GUIDE

—TO—

BARBADOS

—AND THE—

CARIBBEE ISLANDS.

CHAPTER I.

THE VOYAGE. SANTA CRUZ.

To the tourists and invalids desirous of escaping the rigors of a northern winter, a new and enchanting field is opened up by a trip to Barbados by way of the Windward Islands, known also as the Caribbees or Lesser Antilles.

A trip from New York to the Caribbee Islands occupies six days each way at sea. The direct distance from New York to St. Croix, the first island in this group at which the steamer stops, is 1465 miles, and from there to Barbados 400 miles: the actual run to, and among the islands is about 2,000 miles. The visitor has the choice of two lines of steamers running from New York to Barbados. The Quebec Steamship Co. dispatches a steamer every two weeks, stopping at St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, and Barbados; and sometimes at Montserrat and Nevis.

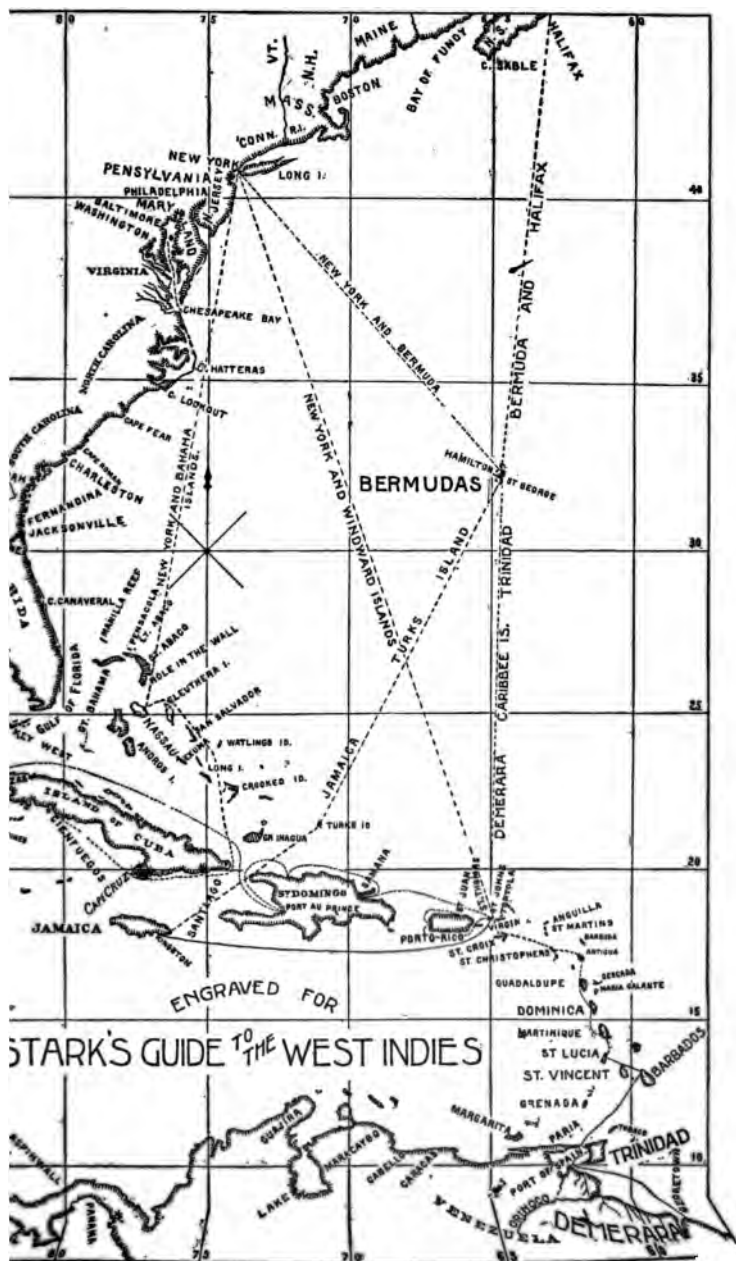
A day or two is spent at each place, discharging and taking in cargo, thereby allowing ample time for the passengers to go ashore for a drive or walk about the island, the run between the islands being made by night.

Pickford and Black's West India Steamship Line dispatches a first-class vessel from St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., every two weeks calling at Bermuda, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara, and in every four weeks the steamer also stops at St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Vincent, Grenada and Tobago. Passengers not desiring to take the steamer at St. John or Halifax can connect with this line at Bermuda, by taking a steamer of the Quebec Steamship Line sailing weekly from New York to Bermuda.

The writer decided to take passage on a steamer of the Quebec Steamship Company Line. We left the dock at New York at 3 P. M., Wednesday, in the early part of January, during a driving northwest snow storm, and the dock as we went aboard was slippery with snow and ice. There was the usual crowd and confusion before departure. Those going could not be distinguished, till the bell rang to clear the ship, from the friends who had accompanied them to take leave.

It was bitter cold as we proceeded down New York harbor. The steamer discharged the pilot at Sandy Hook, and encountered at once heavy seas, which speedily drove all the passengers to the seclusion of their state rooms. Very few appeared at the table the next morning, and taking it altogether Thursday was a very uncomfortable day. Friday morning we were in the Gulf Stream, the weather was mild and pleasant, the passengers all on deck enjoying the mild balmy air, and it was a sudden transition from winter to spring.

The delightful change in the weather had a pleasing effect upon the spirits of the ship's company; passengers whom we had not before seen, came from the retirement of their stateroom to the deck, wraps and overcoats were discarded, and there was no need to pace the deck to keep warm. By noon, under the genial influence of the sun, we became more and



more affable. In a surprising short time we made ourselves at home, striking up acquaintance with and confiding in one another, in the manner of old friends.

We entered the Gulf Stream 60 miles south of Cape May, when 190 miles out, and for 150 miles were crossing its axis; passing, midway between Charlestown, S. C. and Hamilton, the capital of the Bermudas, where the current runs the strongest.

The southern limit of the Gulf Stream was reached 250 miles further, about sunrise Saturday morning, Cape Hatteras having been passed about 10 o'clock Friday night. Sunday the sea was calm and smooth in the morning; in the afternoon the northeast trade winds were felt, and the next day, Monday, large quantities of gulf-weed from the Saragasso Sea were passed. Tuesday, the sixth day out, flying fish was noticeable, and in the evening Culebrita Light was sighted; later, the curious Sail Rock, resembling a ship, was passed. Porto Rico with the adjacent Culebra and Crab Islands was in sight to the west; and St. Thomas, with St. John's and other of the Virgin Islands, to the east. At 9 P. M. the anchor was dropped in the harbor at Frederickstaed, St. Croix.

Now we are in the Caribbean sea among the islands of the Caribs and the Cannibals. What memories of the past and strange scenes, come floating before our vision. As we look back into the history of these islands, a shadowy procession of great figures presents itself. Columbus and Cortez and Las Casas, the millions of Indians exterminated by the Spaniards who formerly occupied these islands, the black swarms who were poured in to take their places, the frightful story of the slave trade, the thousands of white slaves sent here to their death, the papal bull bestowing on Spain all the countries within the tropics west of the Atlantic. The English and French Protestants who took to the sea like water dogs and challenged their



enemies in their own special domain, here met the Spainards gorged with plunder and wading in blood. Here Drake and Hawkins interrupted the golden stream which flowed from Panama into the exchequer of Madrid, and furnished Philip with the means to carry on his war with the Reformation. It was not the Crown or the Government which fought these battles, it was the people of England with their own hands and their own resources. Buccaneers, pirates or privateers, whatever we may call them, they were the sea-warriors of the Reformation, when the nations of the earth were breaking the chain in which king and priest had bound them, uncommissioned, unrecognized, fighting on their own responsibility, liable to be disowned if they failed, while the outlawed pirate of one year was promoted the next to be a governor. The Caribbean Sea was the cradle of the Naval Empire of Great Britain; in these waters men were formed and trained who drove the Armada through the Channel into wreck and ruin. Had the Armada succeeded there would have been no United States today. North America would have been Spanish and French. In these waters in the centuries which followed, France and England fought for the ocean empire, and England won it; and that, too, on the day when her own politicians' hearts had failed them, when she had lost thirteen of her richest and most prosperous colonies, when all the powers of the world had combined to humiliate her. It was then that Rodney shattered the French fleet in the Caribbean sea, saved Gibraltar, and avenged Yorktown.

From the time the steamer enters the Gulf Stream the weather is all that could be desired; for the first two days of the voyage the clothing worn aboard of the vessel at New York is needed then middle weight without overcoats; on reaching the islands the lightest summer garments with shade hats or sun umbrellas

are a necessity for comfort, the mercury ranging at 80° or above.

The steamers stop long enough at each port to allow one to see most of the sights, giving a very satisfactory glimpse of each island; the tourist however cannot take all the long excursions, the run between the islands being made by night.

SANTA CRUZ.

At Santa Cruz or St. Croix (Danish, 19 by 5 miles; 84 square miles area, 42,000 population) the ship anchors $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from shore at West End, official name Frederickstaed. Boats put off from shore and land passengers for 25 cents each. The post office is to the left on landing, a daily news cablegram is bulletined here; the telegraph office is in the old fort, just beyond. Cable rates by W. I. and Panama Tel. Co. are very high throughout the islands; rate within the island is 20 cents. The currency is Danish West Indian, reckoned by cents. American gold and silver pass with little difficulty cent for cent. There are no livery stables; private parties however let their carriages, buggies, and two-seated carriages, and riding ponies can be had; the charge is eight dollars or so for a double team across the island; for shorter trips in single buggies, a dollar or so an hour, or by distance. Excellent meals to order and room accommodations are obtainable at Mrs. Du Bois. In the town, (picturesque with yellow and pink arcaded buildings and with the ruins from the insurrection of the blacks, Oct. 1st, 1878) see the old fort, the Roman Catholic church, the market, the shell heap on the beach, the fishing boats with strange fishes of brilliant color.

Opposite Mrs. Du Bois's the U. S. frigate *Monongahela*, was left high and dry in the town, so it took 11 months to get her off, by the tidal wave 60 feet high accompanying the earthquake of Nov. 18. 1867.



The drives to Mt. Victory, (returning by Annerley, under tropical foliage with fine views, six miles around), to the shell beaches at Butler's bay and Ham Point, (four miles and return), and its neighboring sugar plantations, are interesting. Across the island, fifteen miles along a good road lined with cocoanut and cabbage palms, is Bassin (Christianstaed), the capital of the Danish West Indies, half way across is the Carson's plantation. Bethlehem, probably so called from an early Moravian settlement, is one of the three vacuum-pan sugar factories of the island. At Bassin, a picturesque Italian-looking town, see the Governor-General's residence, with superb view from stone terrace; and if Mrs. Prenteny is telegraphed to from West End, she will prepare a delightful lunch or dinner. The best bay rum, guava jelly, limes, the "peanut" shaped baskets from Tortola, and calabashes, may be bought at this island. English is spoken here almost as much as Danish. The present Frederickstaed is but the ruins of a much more substantial town. During the uprising of the blacks in 1878 the island was swept by incendiaries, scarcely a building or a plantation being spared; many of the plantations are abandoned, and will in a few years be covered with wood. The island is of little use to Denmark. There are but two Danish planters on the island, most of the planters are English, Scotch, American, and Irish. Danish authority is represented by thirty-five soldiers in the fort.

About midnight the clank of the cable in the hawse pipe announces the weighing of the anchor. Land is hardly ever out of sight in this cruise among the Caribbees, one island no sooner turns gray in the distance than another reveals itself with a repetition of the waving palms and volcanic mountains steeped in every shade of green. The Caribbee Islands are like stepping-stones cast into the sea. The English apply the name, West Indies, to all the islands which

separate the Atlantic Ocean from the Caribbean Sea and the gulf of Mexico, and divide the group known as the Windward Islands into two lesser groups; naming the islands between Porto Rico and Martinique, the Leeward, and those between Martinique and the Orinoco, the Windward Islands. The archipelago, thus subdivided, is also known as the Caribbee Islands; and by the Americans the whole group is called the "Windward Islands."

Leaving Santa Cruz, the ship after some hours sights Saba (Dutch, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles diameter, 2,820 feet high, 2,000 population including two policemen) the striking rock whose inhabitants reach their tiny village by steps cut in the rocks and who build in "The Bottom" of the crater boats which they let down by ropes. Then she nears St. Eustatius, or Statia (Dutch, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 miles, 1,950 feet high, 2,884 population) also evidently a volcanic island, and presently approaches St. Kitts with its great volcanic peak, Mt. Misery, 4,314 feet high, with an accessible crater 800 or more feet deep, its crevices still emitting sulphur fumes. The ship passes Sandy Point and Old Roads, between which rises the curious Brimstone Hill, the Gibraltar of the West Indies, dismantled in 1851, which hill, the natives say, was thrown bodily from the crater of Mt. Misery.



CHAPTER II.

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS.

St. Christopher's (English, 23 by 5 miles, 68 square miles area, 28,470 population) is reached at Basseterre in twelve hours run, 128 miles, from West End, Santa Cruz. The island was named by Columbus in 1493, after his own patron saint. Numerous boatmen ask one shilling each to go ashore, and take less for parties. Landing at the Custom House wharf, you reach a tiny "circus" or plaza with palms and clock; along the street to the left are the post office and the hotel, and at the end the very interesting market place. The street directly back from the water leads to St. George's Church, (called the finest in the West Indies), to the Moravian Church, and to out-lying plantations. Mr. Lyons, the photographer, is near this street. The street to the right brings one to the really fine public garden, with its noble banyan tree. Carriages are to be had at the livery stable at moderate rates.

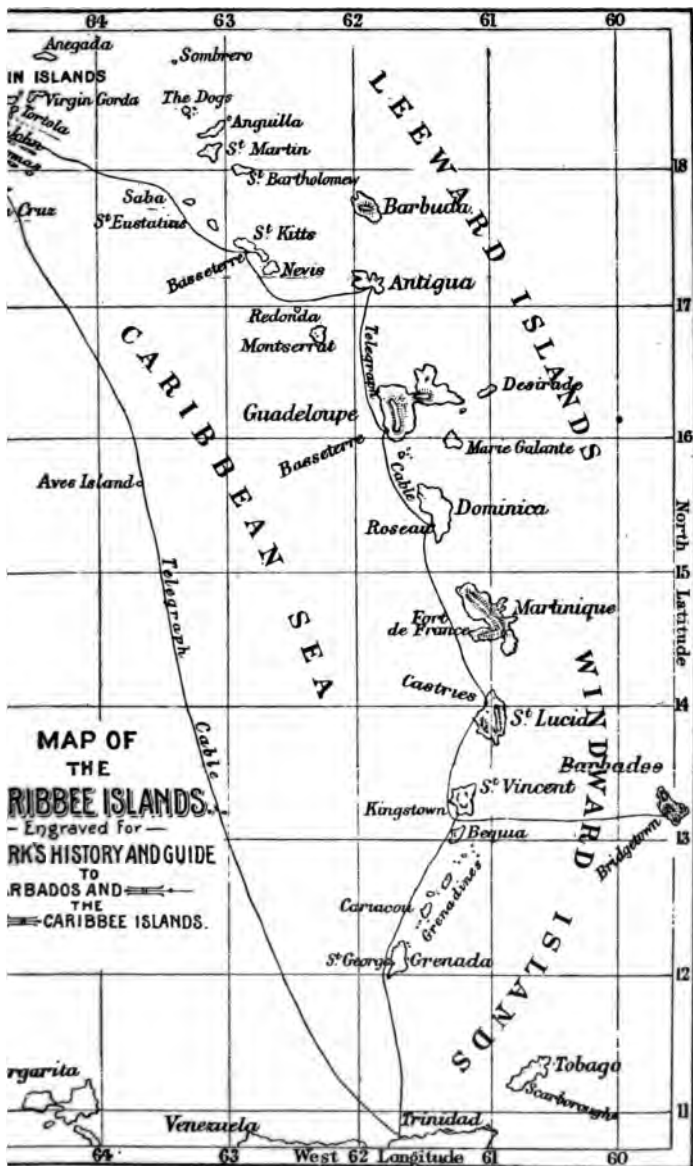
The currency is English money, which can be had for 20s. 6d. or more to \$5.00, at the bank at the corner of the circus. At each end of the town are Half-moon Battery and Fashion Fort. Either Monkey Hill or the ravine up the mountains beyond the Elosia plantation affords an interesting walk. The proprietors of the Pogson estate at Old Roads are pleased to show this fine sugar estate to travellers. The finest drives are across to the

windward side of the island to Cayon, or south to Frigate Bay, or north to Brimstone Hill; but these can be better reached from Sandy Point or Old Roads, if the ship stops at either: there is a long drive of thirty miles circling the greater part of the island. The white peacock of St. Kitts may be seen at Captain Rogers' near Old Roads, Mr. Wigley's near Frigate Bay, or at houses nearer town. Cocoa-nuts, limes, cassava bread, and calabashes are to be bought here.

Basseterre, the capital of St. Kitts, is a town of about sixteen hundred dwelling houses and seven thousand inhabitants. Some of the dwelling houses of Basseterre stand in the middle of gardens shut in from view by high unsightly stone walls, after the custom prevailing in England, and which is provokingly imitated in many West Indian town by those most hospitable people in the world, the British West Indians. The palms rear their graceful crowns high overhead; mangos, tamarinds, Ceibas and an endless variety of beautiful tropical trees lift their branches above the enclosures; the broad leaves of bananas and plantains wave like banners in the air; here and there flamboyant trees in full bloom, covered with magenta blossoms, present a startling contrast to the net work of green foliage that surrounds them. Through gateways, sometimes through spaces left by falling walls, one can occasionally catch glimpses in these wonderful gardens of fruits and flowers, of ferns in bewildering and beautiful variety, and of roses and lilies, rare plants to be seen only in greenhouses of grand domains or public gardens, at the North.

Nothing can exceed in loveliness and grandeur, the views to be obtained from the road that runs from Basseterre in a southeasterly direction as it climbs a gentle ascent to the crest of the island, where the Atlantic is to be seen stretching away as far as the eye can reach. Thence the highway gradually descends





to the windward shore, and trends towards the north, continuing along the east coast of St. Kitts, with the ocean on one hand and the forest and mountains on the other. Thus it completes the circuit of the island, re-entering Basseterre from the north, on the western or leeward shore.

From this road, at its highest elevation, can be seen a plain, dotted with dark cool groves and great sugar plantations, gardens of orange trees and flowering shrubs. Picturesque planter's houses and negro cabins, half hidden beneath the shade of palm and evergreen trees, are scattered along the road or are approached through lanes walled in by hedges of prickly pear and tangled rows of bushes. From the midst of them the agave, or sisal plant, shoots up here and there, its pole crowned with flowers.

The two men to whom the English colonization of America is chiefly due are Thomas Warner, the son of a Suffolk yeoman and a John Winthrop of Groton, a Suffolk Squire. These were the great leaders who lured men from the Old to the New World, and planted them in the latter by the hundreds and thousands.

The first settlement by the English in the West Indies was under the leadership of Thomas Warner, who landed at Old Roads, St. Kitts, in January, 1623. Barbados is sometimes mentioned as the oldest English settlement in the West Indies; but this is an error, as the first attempt to plant Barbados was made by Sir William Courteen's party at the close of 1624, nearly two years after.

Englishmen who were venturesome enough to make settlements in the West Indies in the early part of the seventeenth century did so at their peril, for the Spanish still continued the claim of an exclusive right to the continent and islands of the New World, which they had set up at the time of the discovery, and which had been confirmed to them by



St. Kitt's.

Papal Bull. The Spaniards had neglected to settle on the smaller islands ; for the empire which Cortez and Pizarro had conquered in Mexico and Peru, together with the islands of San Domingo, Jamaica, and Cuba, had greater attraction for them than the islands of the savage, man-eating Caribs

If the way was not clear for the English colonists to settle in the West Indies, it had at all events been found by many a hero who had fought against the Armada, that the Caribbean Sea was a happy hunting-ground for Spanish treasure ships. They resorted to these islands from time to time for wood and water, or as a mustering place.

The old methods of the treatment of the Indians by the whites were again repeated at St. Kitts. The settlers were welcomed by the Carib chief, Togreman, as the Pilgrims were at Plymouth by Massasoit, three years before, and the same result followed. Having learned or imagined that the natives had prepared a scheme for their destruction, the settlers fell upon them and slew one hundred and twenty of their stoutest men. Then, having selected a few of their comeliest women for slaves, they drove the remainder of the aboriginal population off the island: — this affair took place in 1626. After a short interval the banished Caribs returned with reinforcements from different islands, in the belief that they could conquer their enemy in fair battle. They estimated their power too highly. A most sanguinary battle ensued, the conflict being sharp and decisive. The settlers lost upwards of one hundred soldiers, and the unfortunate Caribs lost thousands. Henceforth the ancient possessors of the island left the intruders in undisputed possession of it.

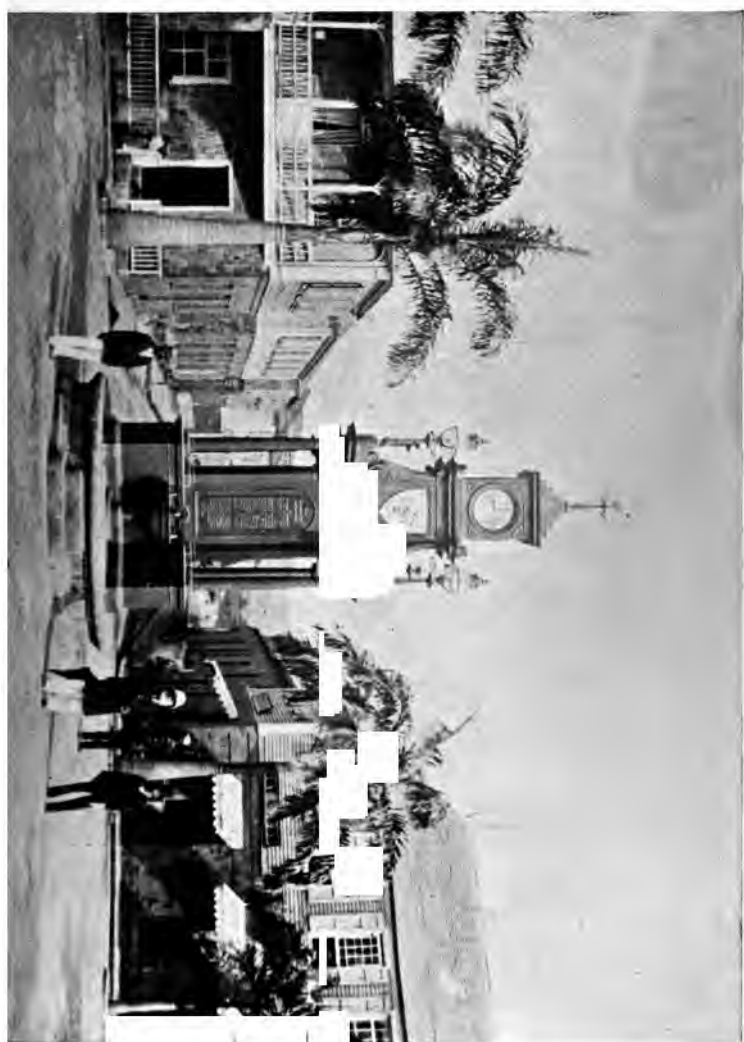
For some years no ship sailed from England without emigrants to St. Kitts. The number of these adventurers was so great, that, having fairly settled the English district of St. Kitts, Warner began to

settle Nevis in 1628, and Antigua and Montserrat in 1632.

In 1625 Warner was granted a commission, to be the "King's Lieutenant of the Caribbee Islands" and during his visit to England he was knighted by Charles I. in 1629.

In 1625 a French brigantine arrived at Kitts in a crippled condition; her commander, D'Esnambuc, having gallantly engaged a Spanish war vessel of greater strength. The English, having first driven the warlike Caribs off the island, felt sure they would return again to avenge themselves. Warner welcomed the French to make a settlement; and they, liking the idea, the island was divided between them, the French settling at Basseterre and the English at Sandy Point and Old Roads. For the prevention of disputes, the island was divided between them; when on May 3, 1637 by the "Treaty of Partition," (with the exception that they had equal rights to certain common roads, and shared other privileges), the two colonies were distinct communities. Each had its own governor, parliament and army; each had its own laws; and in some particulars the laws of one settlement differed greatly from the laws of another. In fact, the allied colonies were two distinct nations, dangerously near, and it was not long before the English bitterly repented of their former generosity.

This mutual distrust and jealousy often broke out in war of the most bitter and vindictive kind. The English were driven out by the French and Dutch in 1665 and again in 1689; but eight months later General Codrington gained a signal victory over the French, and transported eighteen hundred of their people to Martinique and Hispaniola. Again in 1705 the estates of the English planters were laid waste by the French soldiers: but by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, the whole island was secured to Great Britain.



At the time of Sir Thomas Warner's death, in 1648, the English population of St. Kitts was estimated at thirteen thousand. The astonishing success of this colony was the source of fierce and vindictive jealousy to France and Spain, and unamiable mortification to the English settlers in Virginia and New England, who saw themselves so greatly surpassed by their countrymen on this and the adjoining islands.

Before the introduction of negro slavery into St. Kitts, the planters were forced to depend upon white servants for labor on the plantation. The supply was obtained from two sources: indentured servants who had sold their services for four years, and convicts who were sold for a term of eight years. The settlements on the mainland obtained their servants from the same sources. A recent publication, containing letters from the first settlers of St. Kitts throws much light on this subject. One of the writers says: * "For a taylor, a carpenter, a joynor, a smith, which are the trades most necessary here, I would allow to such a one, when a good workman, a thousand pounds of sugar wages for each yeare that he should serve me, with what must be paid for their passages, tools or instruments. For one that can handle his pen—he may deserve as much, but we seldome give it because such men are plenty and have other advantages. As for labourers and menial servants, their passages being payd, they must expect only food, raiment and lodging, until their terme (which is never less than foure yeares) be expired, and thereby the laws and customs of the island they are to have four hundred pounds of sugar to begin the world with. And if Newgate and Bridewell should spew out their spawn into these islands, it would meete with no lesse encouragement;

* "A Young Squire of the Seventeenth Century. From the papers of Christopher Jefferson, 1676,–1686." London, 1878.

for no goale-bird can be so incorrigible but there is hope of his conformity here, as well as his preferment."

"I believe you may find Scotch and English that would willingly change their climate upon the aforementioned terms. Scotchmen and Welchmen we esteeme the best servants, and the Irish the worst, many of them good for nothing but mischief."

The planters were under £100 bonds for the safe delivery and custody of each convict for eight years. The following interesting description of a shipment of them is from the same source: "Upon Easter Eve I went to Newgate to receive the malefactors. So we had delivered to us thirty-eight prisoners, *vis.*, twenty-nine men (most of them sturdy and rugged fellows), and nine women (likely to make good servants.) There are about seven of them which have followed sea-affairs. and will make Captain Foster watchful in the voyage, and the masters of the shallops careful of their boats when they are upon the island. Captain Foster will inform your Honor of their names, but if he should talk of it on the island it might hinder the sale of them, for nobody, I suppose, will be desirous to buy a servant that has that convenience of freeing himself by the first boat he can steal. John Walker says he is a shoemaker, Silvan Morris was a soldier, condemned for killing his comrade, Henry List is a weaver, Francis Abrams is a cook. These, with the mariners, are all the men with professions I know. But Captain Foster may discover more of their good qualities on the voyage. But they certainly are a parcel of as notorious villains as any transported this long tyme. As they went down to the water side, notwithstanding a guard of thirty men, they committed several thefts, snatching away hats, perrewigs, etc., from several persons whose curiosity led them into the crowd. They were all searched when they came aboard, but



what the captaine found about them he best knows."


The name of Sir Thomas Warner, the first governor of the Caribbee Islands stands forth the most prominently of any in West Indian history. His descendants in the twelfth generation continue to flourish in the West Indies, where the old English family has made itself a home for more than two hundred and seventy years. He lies buried in St. Thomas' churchyard in St. Kitts. No public monument has been erected, and what is legible is on a shattered tombstone. The neglected condition of his grave reflects the utmost discredit upon the inhabitants of St. Kitts.

CHAPTER III.

NEVIS, ANTIGUA AND MONTSERRAT.

Nevis (English, 7 by 6 miles, 37 square miles area, highest land Ben Nevis 3,596 feet, 11,000 population, mostly black) almost adjoins St. Kitts; the ship in 1½ hours (15 miles) from Basseterre, reaches the Roads of Charlestown, anchoring a mile from shore. There are a few boats that take passengers ashore for a shilling each. The town everywhere shows signs of past greatness, and the island is studded with ruins of noble country-houses. The white population at one time amounted to 4,000; now there are scarcely 100. Once the total population was 20,000; now it is 12,000, including a few hundred coolies. As you go from the wharf, the road to the left leads to St. Paul's Church and school; that to the right, passes a tiny square, the post office, and a hotel. About a third of a mile out is a fine sulphur bath and the superb ruins of a great stone edifice, (built in 1803 for a hotel at a cost of £40,000, and sold a few years since for £40), with fine views from its terraces.

To this grand establishment used to resort a gay company of pleasure seekers and such as desired to make trial of the healing waters which boil up in the midst of the garden. Long ago in its palmy days, Nevis was the Bath and Saratoga of the Caribbees, and to it annually came the youth and beauty, the crabbed and gouty old age, and the wealth and fashion of the West Indian world. In those days





sugar was king ; his courtiers, the planters, derived the income of princes from grand estates. Nevis was also one of the principal slave marts of the Windward Islands, and consequently before the days of emancipation and beet sugar there was abundant wealth and luxury, and a high degree of magnificence at the court of King Sugar whose summer palace the old ruin used to be.

The hotel, squarely and solidly built, two hundred feet in length by one hundred in width and several stories high, was surrounded on each floor by verandas. The ceilings were more than twenty feet in height, and the chambers of grand proportions ; a wide hall opened through the middle of it, and flights of easy stairs led from story to story. The glory of it has departed, its verandas have fallen, its windows and casements have been long since used for firewood, the stairs are broken, the roof admits the rain in many an opening chink, it is a picture of desolation and decay—one's footsteps echo dismally through the empty habitation. Here was the ball room, here the dining hall, and that old tumble-down out building the kitchen. Down the bank in front of the main structure had been an Italian garden, with its rose and flower beds, its ferneries and stucco statuary ; yonder is the dry and cracked basin of what was once a pond swarming with gold fish. Near the wine cellar are the ruins of a turtle crawl ; at the side door is a moss grown-stone block where the young ladies mounted their ponies and gaily rode away. Down in the ravine through which flows the little stream concealed in a thicket of tamarind and mango trees is the bath house, a substantial building two stories in height and still in a good state of preservation. The upper floor is a toilet room clean but bare of furniture ; in the lower story is the hot bath, a great tank twenty by thirty feet in size, filled with crystal clear water of a temperature of about

100 degrees Fahrenheit. Here on paying a small fee to the attendant the visitor partakes of one of the greatest luxuries to be had in the West Indies. The water is soft and soothing in its effect, warm enough to cause one to set foot in gingerly. It holds in solution a little sulphur, possessing a property that renders the use of soap unnecessary, and is very mollifying to the skin. It is said to be good for rheumatism, gouty complaints and cutaneous disorders, and is used with great benefit by a few visitors.

About two miles from the town on the left-hand side of the road as you go up the mountain, is the church in which it is incorrectly stated that Admiral Nelson married the widow of Dr. Nisbet, the daughter of Mr. Herbert the President of the island. As a matter of fact, Admiral Nelson was married very quietly, not to say privately, in a house a short distance from the church on March 11, 1807.

Nevis is the birth-place of one of the greatest men of the Revolution; whom John Marshall ranks next to Washington, as having rendered more conspicuous service to the United States than any other man of his period. A great orator, a talented lawyer, a good soldier, "master of every field he entered," the ablest political teacher of his day, Alexander Hamilton was the deviser and establisher of the government of the United States; the precocious youth who framed the Constitution, who urged and secured its adoption by the original States at a time when but a rope of sand bound them together. He lived long enough to see the nation to which he gave political stability submitting itself in entire respect and confidence to the declarations contained in the most remarkable document ever written, which, had it not been for his study and foreknowledge, would have taxed the skill of the wisest of all his contemporaries to formulate. Beyond question this native of Nevis was one of the greatest men who ever saw the light in the western



hemisphere. ' What man ever addressed himself to a grander labor than the inventing of a form of government for an already great nation? What man ever brought to his self imposed task greater abilities and more remarkable talents? Is it any wonder then, that when Americans set foot on the shores of Nevis they are inspired with feelings of reverence. Alexander Hamilton was born of Scottish parentage on this island on January 11, 1757. His father died while he was yet a child; his mother did not long survive her husband, leaving her boy an orphan in indigent circumstances. In 1772 he bade a final adieu to Nevis and sailed for Boston where he arrived in October, thence he went to New York, where in his sixteenth year he entered King's, now Columbia, college. On the breaking out of the American rebellion he recruited a company of artillery under a commission from the State of New York; and in less than five years after his arrival in America he was a lieutenant-colonel on Washington's staff, being then only in his twentieth year. There is no need here to follow the career of this remarkable man up to the time of his untimely death at the hands of Aaron Burr. The honor and renown which attach to his name are as enduring as the grand mountain of his native island.

ANTIGUA.

Antigua, (English, 13 by 9 miles, highest land 1339 feet, 108 square miles area, 35,000 population) is reached in four hours run, 40 miles from Nevis or St. Kitts, whence it can be seen. The ship passing Sandy Island Light, comes to anchor more than two miles from the city of St. John's, whose harbor is barred by a coral reef only fifteen feet under water. Boatmen charge from 2 to 3s. each to shore and

return, a government steam launch sometimes takes passengers at 4s. the round trip, or 3s. single journey. To the north of this fine harbor are the spacious leper and insane hospitals; aside from leprosy, this island is reputed the healthiest in the West Indies. The boats land at a quay to the left of which is the market. The chief sight is the fine English cathedral, rebuilt in 1845 on the high ground at the back of the town, at a cost of £40,000. It has double walls as a prevention against earthquakes, and two fine towers from which a fine view is had. Near by are the Exhibition Gardens, now used for tennis courts, the Episcopal residence of the Bishop of the Leeward Islands, Rt. Rev. C. H. Branch, and the church college. The post office is on the main street, with public library overhead. Dr. Edwards and others have private gardens. The hotels are the Scotia, Globe, and Albion. Carriages are scarce and expensive, the favorite drive is down the Valley Road to the south.

The Caribbee Islands are divided into two distinct classes, the mountainous, to which St. Kitts, Nevis and Dominica belong, with their grand summits soaring heavenward, of volcanic formation; and Auguilla, Barbuda, Antigua and Barbados, which are largely of coral formation, comparatively low, undulating and flat. All the other Caribbees, with the exception of these four, rise from the ocean in steep acclivities and precipices, rent by gloomy chasms, divided by valleys, most of them hiding their tops in cloudland, whence they draw down super-abundant moisture which might well be spared to refresh the sunny parching plains of the coral islands. Antigua was long ago entirely denuded of primeval forests; the centre of the island is low and flat, is exceedingly fertile, the verdant meadows and savannahs alternate with cultivated cane pieces. This low land contains petrified forests consisting of nearly every variety of wood now growing on the Caribbee Islands. A short distance from



town is a valley of petrification ; here may be obtained very beautiful specimens of cedar, palm, mangrove, etc. etc., completely silicified with veins of chalcedony and agate.

The coast of Antigua is indented by shallow coves and land locked bays of which English Harbor is the most beautiful.

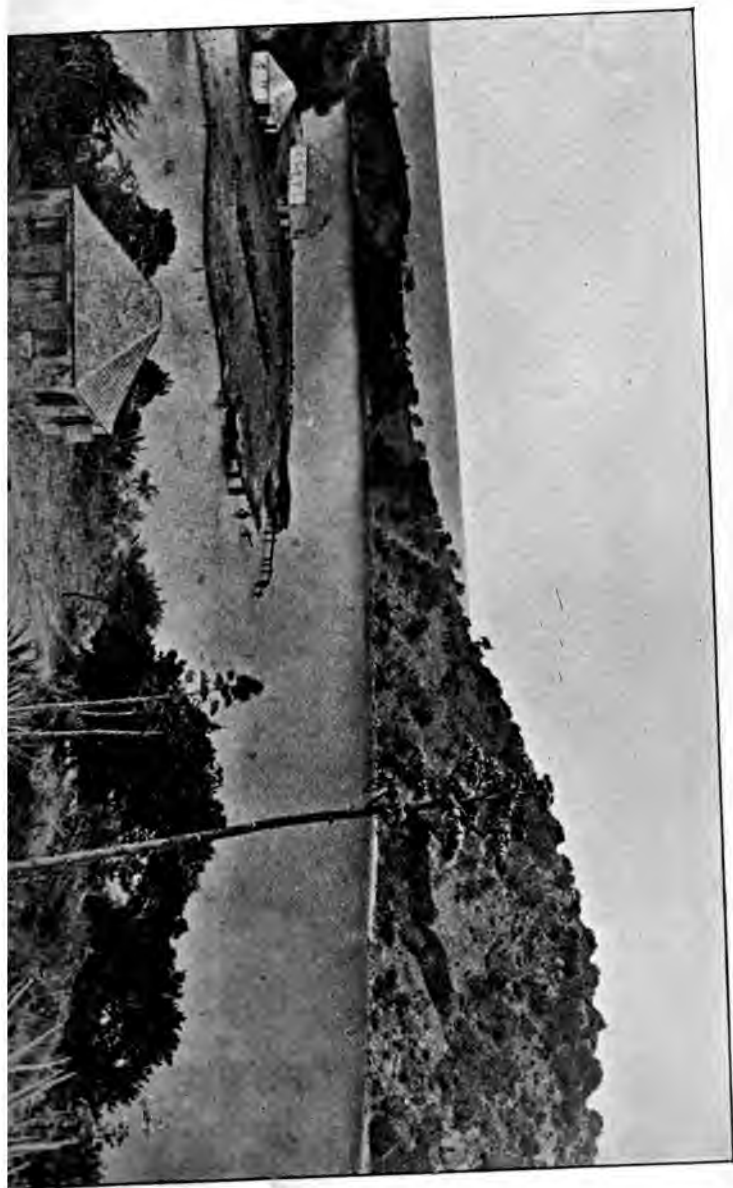
Antigua was discovered by Columbus, who, after giving it its name, deserted the island. It was unexplored until Charles I, of England, granted it to the Earl of Carlisle. Sir Thomas Warner, the Governor of St. Kitts, colonized Antigua in 1632 and for eight years the colony prospered. Then it had the same ill fortune that befell the New England colonies at the same period and through the same causes. On account of the ill treatment of the natives on the neighboring island, the Caribs came in their war canoes and made great slaughter of the settlers, carrying off in their retreat many women and children, among them the wife and baby of the governor. It is useless to depict the wrath and despair of the husband, nor the details of the pursuit he at once organized ; it is stated that he sought her out, traced her to the Carib retreat, a cave up in the mountains of Dominica, by fragments of clothing torn from her by cruel thorns, and eventually succeeded in returning with her. She had been weeks in captivity, but had been well treated. During the century and a half of almost incessant war between England and France, Antigua was often attacked by the Caribs, who were stirred up to war by the French in Martinique, in the same manner as their countrymen did in Canada, when they incited the Indians to hostility against the English. While John Winthrop of Groton Hall, England, the first governor of Massachusetts, was defending his colony against the French and Indians from Canada, his son Captain Samuel Winthrop, (the brother of Colonel Stephen Winthrop of the Parliamentary Army, also

brother of John Winthrop who founded the city of New London,) was defending his plantation in Antigua from the attacks of the French and Caribs. The Carib war raged for many years and with relentless fury, as can be learned in the following incident narrated by Dampier, the famous buccaneer, who often visited these islands in his adventurous career. He says :

"The Caribbees had done some spoil in our English plantation in Antigua, and therefore, Governor Warner's son, by his wife,* took a party of men and went to suppress the Indians, and came to a place where his brother, Indian Warner, lived. Great seeming joy was there at the meeting, but how far real the event showed, for the English Warner, providing plenty of liquor and inviting his half-brother to be merry with him, in the midst of the entertainment ordered his men when a signal was given to murder him and all his indians, which was accordingly performed." Philip Warner was tried for the murder of his half-brother, but was acquitted and had his lands returned to him, and was restored to the honors of the governorship.

What a similarity there is between this massacre of the Indians and one that occurred in Boston Harbor about the same time. "After an interview with their chief Pecksnot, Myles Standish made plans to treacherously get all the Indians he could into his power and then to kill them in cold blood. He accordingly invited them to meet him the next day inside of the stockade, which the Indians did, not suspecting treachery. Two of the chiefs, Pecksnot and Whituwamut, and two other of the principal Indians met Standish and several of his men in a room where they had a talk. Suddenly Standish gave a signal and flung himself on Pecksnot, snatching his knife from his sheath on his neck and stabbing him

*Probably the same as was taken captive by the Indians.



with it. The door was closed and a life and death struggle ensued; finally all the indians were killed that were in the stockade except a youth of eighteen whom Standish subsequently hung. Standish and his party then returned carrying with them the head of Whituwamut to ornament the Plymouth Block House as a terror to the Indians."*

MONTSERRAT.

Montserrat (English, 9 by 6 miles; 35 square miles area, highest land 3,002 feet, 9,000 population) is reached after a run of 3 hours (30 miles) from Antigua to the port of Plymouth. The ship anchors a third of a mile out; boats charge a shilling or sixpence to shore. The town is fairly picturesque, but small. The post office is to the left of the landing; good meals can be had at the Scotia and Albion hotels. No carriages are to be had, but riding ponies can be obtained. The road to the south, with good shore views, leads to the reservoir; that to the north, to St. John's church, just out of the village; and four miles beyond are the great lime estates and factory of the Montserrat Company, limes being the special product of this island. The road direct back from the town leads to sugar factories, and to a gap in the near hills which can be ascended by foot path or with ponies; on St. George's hill are the ruins of old Fort George, from which there is a superb view of the harbor. The population of the island is chiefly Negro-Irish, the island having been settled originally by "wild Irish"; by which name the native Irish was formerly known in order to distinguish them from the English and Scotch settlers in Ireland. It is not surprising therefore that the descendants of the slaves that belonged to the Irish settlers all have Irish names and speak

*Longfellow, in his "Courtship of Myles Standish," has taken advantage of the poet's license to glorify Standish for the part he took in this murderous outrage.

a jargon of Irish, English and African, in which the brogue predominates ; they are particularly noted for their blarney, especially when they are offering their wares, or begging, in which they are adepts.

The island of Montserrat is considered very healthy, the daily average of the temperature is 80°, and the average of the thermometer for the year; from 72° to 85° Fahrenheit; but the heat is never oppressive even in the summer months.

The principal town is Plymouth, and on your right hand, as you enter the town, is a small fortification, now crumbling to ruin, which adds to the picturesque appearance of the approach to Plymouth from the sea. The surface of Montserrat is very rugged, and the soil is not very fertile except in certain spots ; its windward side is bold, of a wild and barren aspect, while the leeward side slopes gently towards the sea, being laid out in plantations of lime and lemon orchards. There are between ten and twelve thousand acres now under cultivation. The highest peak, La Soufriere, at the south end of Montserrat, is over three thousand feet in height. Centre Hill rises two thousand four hundred and fifty feet in the middle of the island, and Silver Hill, in the north, towers nearly one thousand three hundred feet above the sea.

The island was discovered by Columbus on Sunday, November 10, 1493 ; he named it Montserrat because he fancied it bore a resemblance to a mountain of that name in Spain.

The white population is decreasing, being less than one hundred. The total exports from the island amount to £32,000, and the imports are £25,000, mostly from Great Britain and Canada.



CHAPTER IV.

GUADELOUPE AND DOMINICA.

Guadeloupe (French) contains a population of 157,000, and an area of 534 square miles; is reached in four hours run from Montserrat, from which it is distant about forty miles.

It was discovered by Columbus and named by him Guadeloupe, he having promised the monks of "Our Lady of Guadeloupe" to name some newly discovered place after their convent. Landing here on the 4th of November, 1493, he visited a village near the shore, the inhabitants of which fled in affright, leaving their children behind in their terror and confusion. It was the first island in which Columbus saw the warlike Caribs, of whom he had heard so much in Hispaniola. The account he gives of their neat villages, of the finding here of the fragment of a vessel, and of the first pine-apple, is extremely interesting.

Guadeloupe is separated into two islands, one of volcanic origin, uneven and mountainous, the other, flat and low without even a hill; it is divided by a shallow salt water passage called the Riviere Salée. The banks of this creek are lined with mangroves, and it is one of the hottest places in the West Indies. Point à Pitre is situated at the southern mouth of this salt water river. The town is regularly built with broad, straight streets, with a fountain in the centre of the market place; it contains a fine cathedral and many good stores and houses. Here is the second

largest sugar factory in the world, the one in Egypt only, excelling it in size. The city having been destroyed several times by earthquakes and fire, this resulted in the present system of construction of buildings with strong, iron frames filled with brick or composite.

Basseterre is the seat of government of Guadeloupe, as Fort de France is that of Martinique; it was chosen by these shrewd Frenchmen as a depot of government property, that other towns like that of Point à Pitre and St. Pierre of Martinique, may not, by their superior advantage for commerce and trade, draw all the population thither.

The government buildings are in the upper part of the town, between two rivers, behind a large stone fort. They surround three sides of a square bordered by mighty palms, with an elegant fountain of bronze as a center piece. North and east of the town tower the mountains, the land commencing to rise to their summits at its very outskirts, the upper streets lead into the hills. The houses are built of stone but are not large or pretentious. In the center of the town is an open market place, in which is a fountain fed from the mountains, around which is a row of tamarind trees.

The cathedral, or *Basilique*, is an old structure, built of stone, dating from the time of Le Pere Labat, the founder of this town, whose valuable book on the Antilles published in Paris in 1722, contains the most comprehensive account of these islands previous to that date. The old *Basilique* remains, in defiance of earthquakes and hurricanes, a monument of his activity and zeal; its front, however, was rebuilt a few years ago. In 1703 he founded the town of Basseterre, and took an active part in the defence of the island against the attack of the English in March of the same year. The "Bellicose Père Blanc" as he was called by the people of the island could not prevent his monastery from being burned by the enemy,





by which disaster his valuable collection of books, manuscripts and instruments was lost.

Beyond the government buildings is the Convent of Versailles, where the girls of the island are educated; and higher up, occupying a broad plateau, some fifteen hundred feet above the sea, is the summer camp of the governor and troops. Spacious buildings, including a hospital, barracks and governor's house, are almost hidden by trees, among which the palm tower conspicuous, with its gray column and green coronet.

Guadeloupe contains one of the largest and most active volcanos in the West Indies. The Soufriere, as the French call it, is over five thousand feet above the sea. A recent writer* who made the ascent, describes it as follows :

"Beyond the limits of the coffee groves we came upon the borders of the high-woods, where one must go to see the vegetation of the tropics in its greatest growth and luxurience. As you set foot over the sharply defined line of demarkation, you leave the sun with his scorching beams behind, and enter a gloomy arch beneath a canopy of leaves. The trail is sinuous and slippery, overhead is a leafy vault through which the sun cannot send a gleam, save now and then a needle ray, and through this vaulted roof are thrust up the trunks of mighty trees with a diameter from buttress to buttress, of twenty feet. No sound broke the solemn stillness of this mountain forest save the cooing of a distant wood pigeon, and nothing showed itself except an occasional mountain part-ridge as it flitted like a ghost across our path. Up and higher we ascended, the trees diminished in size, and there came to our ears the sound of falling waters. The wild plantain with broad green leaves and spikes of crimson and golden cups now lined the trail, and glorious tree ferns in majesty of beauty unsurpassed, spread their leaves above them. We reached the

*Camp in the Caribbees, by Fred A. Ober, Boston, 1886.

stream, and found it warm, so hot that vapor arose on this not too cool atmosphere, it was also sulphur impregnated. The luxuriance of the vegetation here was marvelous and pen of mine cannot describe the beauty of the ferns, orchids and parasites, arches and bridges of tropical trees and ferns that overhung and spanned the torpid stream. Here we plunged anew into a depth of greenwood and commenced an ascent that for steepness left all former paths behind. We had to lift ourselves up by successive broad steps and cling to roots and trees for aid. Emerging from the darkness of this tunnel-like passage, we came upon another zone of vegetation where the trees were dwarfed to shrubs, and so intertwined and matted together that a path had to be cut with the cutlass. We found this path washed into deep cistern-like cavities down which we descended on one side only to climb out at the other. Emerging upon a small plain, we looked up and saw the cone whose side we fain would climb, the path so steep, it seemed impossible to ascend it. There was no vegetation now to obstruct the view. For an hour and a half, with many stops for breath, we mounted upwards, then my taciturn guide pointed out a narrow ledge where a man died of exhaustion, and was found at midnight by my informant who was in search of him, on his knees with his face covered with his hands.

We followed the narrow path over sounding rocks that told of caverns beneath, and reached a dark chasm so deep that we could not see the bottom of the dark abyss until we stood upon a narrow bridge of rock that spanned the central space. After crossing the bridge we scaled the opposite cliff and were greeted at the top with loud blasts and snorts like those of a high pressure steamer, and volumes of vapor thrown in our faces. Following this, I found an aperture in a mound of stone sulphur lined, through which was forced a column of steam with noises so



loud that we could not hear each other speak. This aperture is in the center of a desolate area having on its borders numerous openings whence issue blasts of hot air that taint the atmosphere for many feet around. I peered into one, arched like an oven, and it was like a glimpse into the arcana of nature, for the whole interior was encrusted with sulphur crystals, glistening like yellow topaz and a small black passage led down into unknown depths, whence issued rumblings, groans and grumbings. Up from this black throat came such blasts of old Vulcan's fetid breath, that I was glad to escape with only a few crumbling crystals for my pains. Ravines seam the sides of the cone in every direction, some spanned by natural bridges of rock. That by which we entered was the central gorge, with its wicked looking throat from whence there has been two eruptions recorded, one in 1797, the other in 1815. Doubtless it will again at some future time act as the vent for the internal ebullitions of mother earth."

On leaving Guadeloupe for Dominica, the coast is seen in all its grandeur of lofty cliffs, towering mountains, curving bays and palm-bordered beaches.

DOMINICA.

Dominica, (English) 29 by 16 miles ; highest land, Mount Diablotin, 5,314 feet, the highest mountain in the Caribbean Archipelago. Dominica has a coast line of over 100 miles, and is distant from Martinique about 30 miles. Number of inhabitants, 30,000 : language, a mixture of French and English.


There are no wheeled vehicles on the island, but ponies can be procured at a moderate price at Roseau, the principal town of the island; visitors should by all means avail themselves of a ride up the mountains. Follow the street which leads past the jail, over an

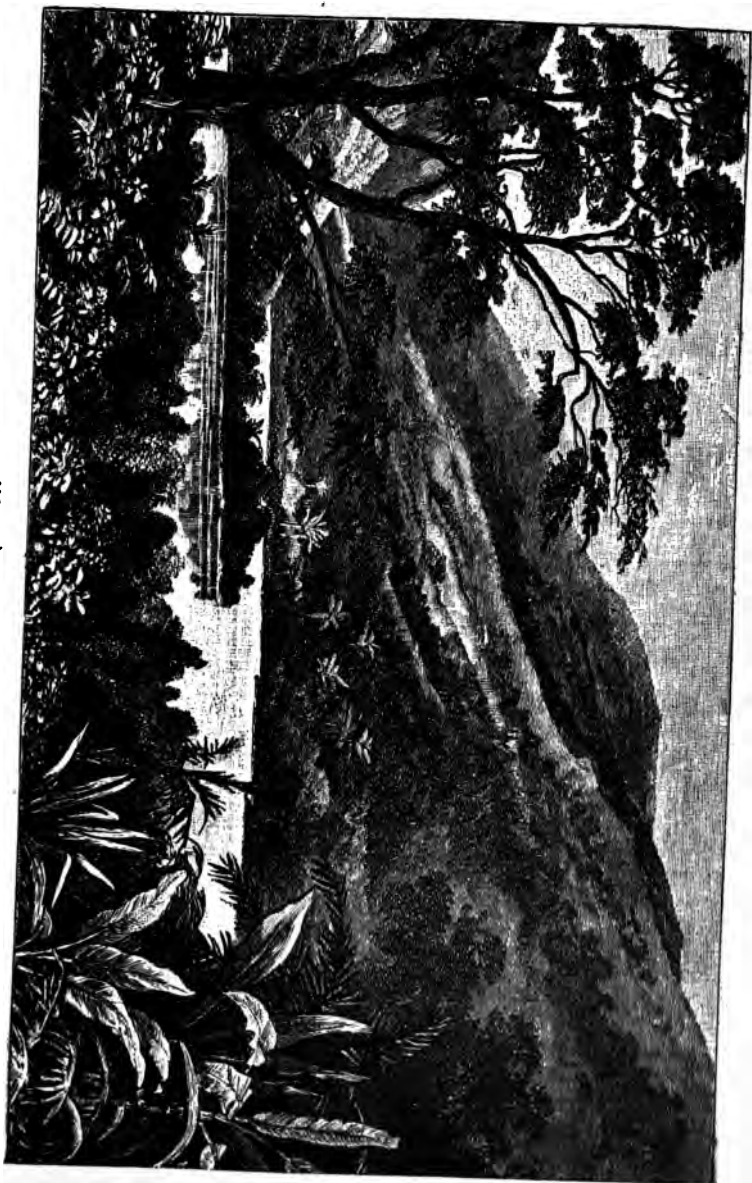
excellent bridge, passing under the white cliffs of St. Aromant, following the Roseau River which flows through a beautiful valley covered with banana, citron and lime groves to the very base of the mountain, then up, higher and higher, the path growing rocky and slippery, past the lovely valley Shawford. When a mile above, you enter a deep ravine where are the first perfect tree-ferns on the trail ; the gorge is filled with them, and the banks along the path are covered with smaller ones, infinitely beautiful. Here for the first time also can be heard the melody of the "solitaire."

Away up among the mountains, in the interior of the island, is the Boiling Lake, over two thousand feet above sea level ; it is one of the principal wonders of the Caribbees, and has been visited by very few white men. The lake is sunk in a huge basin, the surrounding walls being about one hundred feet in height, and the diameter of the lake about four hundred feet. It is usually in a wild fury of ebullition, and the basin filled with steam from the internal fires below, the water frequently being at a temperature of from one hundred and eighty to one hundred and ninety-six degrees of temperature. No bottom has been found at ten feet from the edge, with two hundred feet of line.

The Soufriere is in a valley of desolation, containing many boiling springs and pools ; it is almost impossible to describe this valley and wonderful Boiling Lake, hid in the bosom of these solitary mountains in this tropical island. The time may come when the great attractions of these islands will be better known, and this locality be frequented by those afflicted with rheumatism and kindred complaints ; such unfortunates would no doubt derive great benefits from a bath in these healing waters.

Dominica was discovered by Columbus on Sunday, November 3, 1493, on his second voyage, who named it in honor of the Lord's day.





MOUNTAIN CRATER, DOMINICA.

Of all the West Indian Islands, Dominica is the most interesting to strangers. It is the most beautiful of the Antilles, and the least known. A few Caribs, the last of their race, with the exception of a remnant at St. Vincent, still linger in the forest, retaining their old look and habits; they are skillful fishermen, canoe and basket makers. Their home is in the least explored mountain retreats and gloomiest valleys, forming a reservation of a thousand acres, extending a distance of about three miles along the Atlantic coast, and back into the mountains as far as they please to cultivate. They seldom come to the settlement, and have as little as possible to do with the whites or negroes. For hundreds of years after the coming of Columbus, the Caribs successfully resisted all attempts at invasion, and were only after ages deprived of their inheritance. Inch by inch, and foot by foot, the Caribs struggled for liberty in their mad fight for existence.

The Caribs originally inhabited all the islands extending from the coast of South America as far north as Santa Cruz; Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica and Porto Rico were inhabited by a more peaceful and gentle race. The followers of Columbus murdered more than a million of these happy islanders, but they always evaded encounter with the "Pagan Cannibals." Thus to the prowess of their ancestors are the Caribs of the present day indebted for their existence, while not a vestige remains of the more numerous but peaceful tribes to the north of them.

Though Dominica is the most mountainous of all the Antilles, it is split into many valleys of exquisite fertility, Through each there runs a full and ample river, swarming with fish, and yielding water-power enough to drive all the mills which industry could build. In these valleys, and on the rich levels along the shore, the French had once their cane fields, and orange, pineapple and indigo plantations.

Viewed from the sea, Dominica has a singularly bold and magnificent appearance. A dark irregular mass of lofty mountains rises abruptly from the ocean, as if suddenly upheaved from the deep by some mighty convulsion of nature. The rugged grandeur of the island is softened, on a nearer approach, by the mantle of green that everywhere covers its surface, from the sea margin to the tops of the highest mountain. The mountains are in full sight from Guadeloupe, from which it is distant about thirty miles. It contains more obstacles to travel, to the square mile, than any other island of similar size in the West Indies. Well did Columbus illustrate its crumpled and uneven surface, when in answer to his Queen's inquiry regarding its appearance, he crushed a sheet of paper in his hand and threw it upon the table.

Roseau, the principal town, stands midway of the western shore. The roadstead is open; but as the prevailing winds are from the northwest, the island forms a very good breakwater: and except on rare occasions, there is neither surf nor swell there. The land shelving off rapidly, a cable length from shore there is no soundings. The coasting vessels and steamers anchor close under the rocks, or alongside one of the jetties which are built out from the beach upon piles.

The situation of Roseau is exceedingly beautiful; looking eastward, one can see, far into the Roseau Valley, to the wall of mountains from which dashes out a great waterfall, dwindled to a mere thread in the distance. The Roseau River emerges in a plain beneath a valley filled with cane, containing in its centre a planter's house and buildings surrounded with palms. It dashes over its rocky bed with a roar, and runs at the foot of a high white cliff across another plantation into the sea near the town.

The streets of Roseau are straight, paved with rough stones, but never echo to the rumble of wheels. They cross at right angles and dwindle down to three

bridle-paths leading out of the town ; two respectively north and south along the coast, and one, narrow and tortuous, over the mountains to the eastward. The houses are mostly of one story boxes of wood, with bonnet-roofs sixteen by twenty feet, many in a state of decay. Every street however is picturesque through its rough style of architecture, and cocoa-palms lining and terminating the vistas. The town is green with fruit trees ; and over broken roofs and garden walls of roughest masonry, hang many strange fruits.

From the mountains flow the "Sweet River," containing the purest of water, led in pipes through all the streets, and gushing out in never ceasing flow from the sea wall on the shore. The market, near the south end of the town, (a small square surrounded by stores) is the centre of attraction on Saturdays, when it is densely packed with country people, black and yellow, some of them from points a dozen miles away, each with his bunch of plantains or tray of bread-fruit. All are chattering so that there is a babel of sounds.

Near the market is the fort, a low, stone structure, pierced with loop-holes, commanding from its high position the roadstead. Near the fort is the English Church, with a clock in its face, and four magnificent palms to guard its entrance. At a little distance can be seen the towers of the French Catholic Cathedral. Adjoining is the government house, in a garden of flowers ; and near, the court house, of stone, yellow and low. Opposite, on a bluff overlooking the sea, is the public garden, neatly enclosed and tastefully ornamented, containing a few large trees, many roses, humming birds, butterflies, and a grand view of the sea.

The road leads by a broad, green savannah, near which is a ruined cemetery, down between long rows of lowly cabins, its bed green and grassy within a stone's throw of the surf on the pebbly beach. White Negro villages gleam among the palms along shore,



and wooded mountains rise immediately above them. The old fort seems an attractive, innocent, sunny sort of place for one to spend his time in; but to the observer of this calm scene, it is not easy to realize the desperate battles which have been fought for the possession of it, nor to picture the gallant lives that have been laid down under the walls of this crumbling castle. These cliffs had echoed the roar of Rodney's guns on the day which saved the British Empire, and the island on which we are gazing was England's Gettysburg.

When England's thirteen American colonies revolted, the whole world combined to crush her. France, Spain and Holland, her three ocean rivals, determined to tear her West Indian possession from her. The opportunity was seized by the Irish patriots to clamor for Irish nationality, and by the English Radicals to demand liberty and the rights of man. It was the most critical period in later English history: if she had yielded to peace on the terms which her enemies offered her, and the English Liberals wished to accept, the star of Great Britain would have set forever.

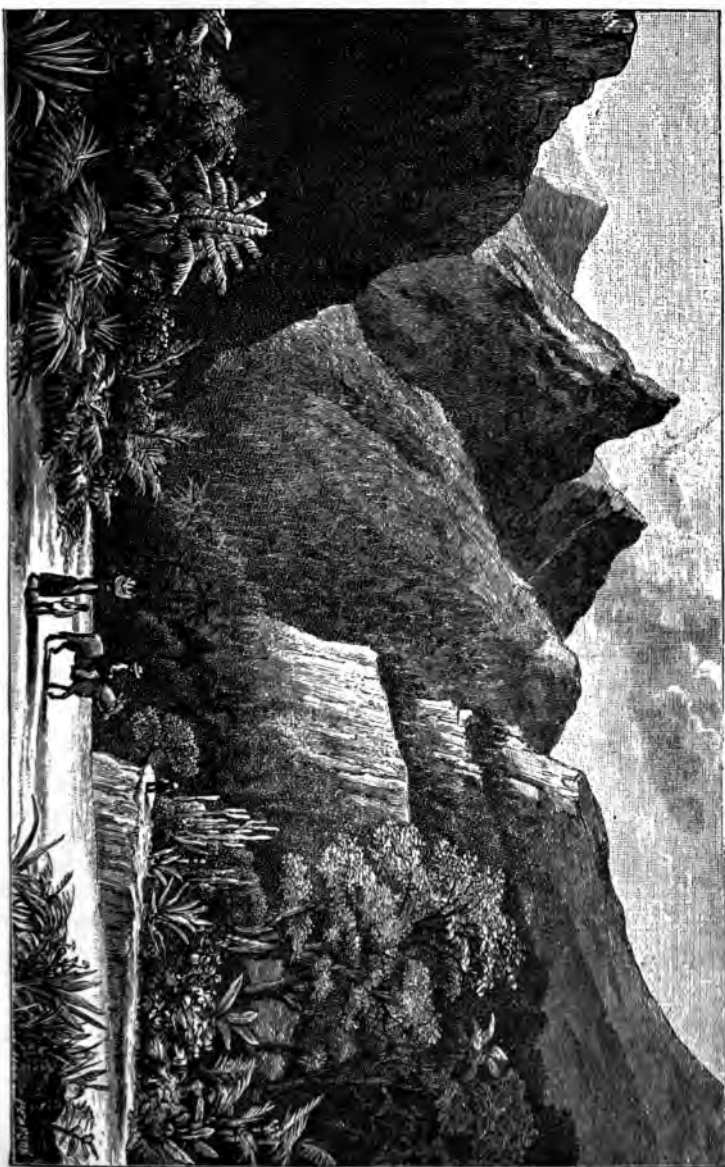
The West Indies were then under Rodney, whose brilliant successes had already made his name famous. He had done his country more than yeoman's service, for he had torn the Leeward Islands from the French, and had punished the Hollanders for joining the coalition, by taking the island of St. Eustatius and three million's worth of stores and money.

The patriot party in England, led by Fox and Burke, were ill pleased with these victories, for they wished to be driven into surrender. Burke denounced Rodney as he had Warren Hastings, and Rodney was called home to answer for himself. In his absence, Demerara, the Leeward Islands and Eustatius, were captured by the enemy. The French fleet, now supreme in these waters, blockaded Lord Cornwallis at

Yorktown, and caused his surrender, thereby ending the American war.

The Spaniards had fitted out a fleet at Havana, and the Count de Grasse, the French Admiral, fresh from his victory at Yorktown, hastened back to re-furnish himself at Martinique, intending to join the Spaniards, capture Jamaica, and drive the English out of the West Indies. One chance remained: Rodney was ordered back to his station, and he went at his best speed, taking all the ships with him. The Whig orators were indignant. They insisted that England was beaten, that there had been bloodshed enough, and that peace must be obtained at any price. The Government yielded, and a pre-emptory order followed on Rodney's track. "Strike your flag and come home." Had that fatal command reached him, Gibraltar would have fallen, and Hastings' Indian Empire would have melted into thin air. But Rodney knew his time was short. Gibraltar was relieved after a three year's siege; and before the order reached him, the severest naval battle in English annals had been fought and won under these cliffs. De Grasse was a prisoner, and the French fleet was scattered into wreck and ruin.

De Grasse had refitted in the Martinique dock-yards. He himself, and every officer in the fleet was confident that England was overcome, and that nothing was left but to gather the fruits of the victory which was theirs already. All the Antilles, except St. Lucia, were his own. There, alone, the English flag still flew, as Rodney lay in the harbor of Castries. On April 8, 1782, the signal came, from the north end of the island, that the French fleet had sailed and was becalmed under the high lands of Dominica. Rodney had been waiting, day by day, for this welcome sign; now the enemy was out at last he instantly got under way and followed. In number



MORNING WALK. DOMINICA

of ships, the fleets were equal; in size and complement of crew, the French were immensely superior; moreover, they had twenty thousand soldiers on board to be used in the conquest of Jamaica. Knowing well that a defeat at that moment would be to England irreparable ruin, they did not dream that Rodney would be allowed, even if he wished it, to risk a close and desisive engagement. The English admiral was aware, also, that his country's fate was in his hands. It was one of those supreme moments which great men dare to use and weak men tremble at.

A breeze, at last, came off the land; the French were the first to feel it, and were able to attack at advantage the leading English division; they kept at a distance firing long shots, which, however, did considerable damage.

The two following days the fleets manœuvred in sight of each other; on the night of the eleventh, Rodney made signal for the whole fleet to go south under press of sail, the French thinking he was flying. He tacked at two in the morning and at day-break found himself where he wished to be, with the French fleet on his lee quarter, in the channel which separates Guadaloupe from Dominica. At seven in the morning, April 12, 1782, the signal to engage was flying at the masthead of the "Formidable," Rodney's flag ship. The admiral led in person: having passed through and broken up their order, he tacked again, still keeping the wind. The French, thrown into confusion, were unable to re-form, and the battle resolved itself into a number of separate engagements, in which the English had the choice of position.

Rodney in passing through the enemy's lines the first time, had exchanged broadsides with the *Glorieux*, a seventy-four, at close range. He shot away her masts and bowsprit, and left her a bare hull; as her flag was still flying, being nailed to a splintered spar,

so he left her unable at least to get away. After he had gone about he came yard arm to yard arm with the superb "Ville de Paris," the pride of France, and the largest ship in the world, on which DeGrasse commanded in person. All day long the cannon roared, and one by one the French ships struck their flags or fought on till they sunk. The carnage on board them was terrible, crowded as they were with troops for Jamaica. Fourteen thousand were reckoned as killed besides the prisoners. The "Ville de Paris" surrendered last, fighting desperately after all hope was gone, till her masts were so shattered that they could not bear a sail, and her decks above and below were littered over with mangled limbs and bodies. DeGrasse gave up his sword to Rodney on the *Formidable's* quarter deck. The *Glorieux*, unable to fly and seeing the battle lost, hauled down her flag, but not till the undisaabled remnants of her crew were too few to throw the dead into the sea. Other ships took fire and blew up. Half of the French fleet were either taken or sunk; the rest crawled away for the time, most of them to be picked up afterwards like crippled birds. So on that memorable day was the English Empire saved. Peace followed, but it was peace with honor. The American Colonies were lost; but England kept her West Indies, her flag still floated over Gibralter. The hostile strength of Europe all combined had failed to wrest Britannia's ocean sceptre from her; she sat down maimed and bleeding, but the wreath had not been torn from her brows, she was, and still is, sovereign of the seas. The order of recall arrived when the work was done. It was proudly obeyed, and even the great Burke admitted that no honor could be bestowed upon Rodney which he had not deserved at his country's hands.

CHAPTER V.

MARTINIQUE AND ST. LUCIA.

The run from Dominica to Martinique takes three hours, (distance 30 miles) to St. Pierre. Martinique is French, is 35 by 16 miles, 380 square miles area, 80,000 acres under cultivation, highest peak Mt. Pelee 4,429 feet, 154,000 population, and is one of the "wet " islands wonderful for luxuriance of tropical vegetation. St. Pierre the principal city of the island was situated on the wide sweeping curve of the harbor at the base of the great slope that reached up to the summit of Mt. Pelee. It was considered one of the most charming and generally interesting towns of the Caribbean Sea. The people of St. Pierre were proud of the old mountain that rose behind the town. It was the favorite pleasure ground of those seeking enjoyment. A little lake had formed in the dead crater of Mt. Pelee. On the shores of this lake the pleasure seekers would eat their luncheon thus making a picnic-ground of the volcano's mouth, from which internal fires had burst forth in remote times. They never dreamed that the old mountain would do them harm.

On the last days of April, 1902, immediately preceding the eruption, the life of the little city of 35,000 souls went on as usual. The awful calamity that the passing hours were hurrying on cast ahead no shadow. It is true that the mountain had begun to rumble and to send forth a thin column of vapor, but the people watching it remarked carelessly, "Old Pelee is smoking again" and continued their daily business and daily pleasure. Steamers



dropped anchor in the open roadstead that does duty as a harbor. Visitors went ashore and made or renewed acquaintances with the care-free life of St. Pierre. They passed or entered luxurious clubhouses, fine shops, attractive homes of French, English and American residents. They saw many fountains, religious images and statues, one of the most conspicuous of the latter being a gigantic "Christ" which overlooked the roadstead. Rising above the flat roofs of the surrounding houses was the great white dome of the Cathedral. Visitors entered the picturesque market situated in a square, in the centre of which a fine fountain played, and passing on, less than a mile from the city the Jardin des Plantes was reached, one of the most attractive in the world.

It was not until Saturday, May 3d, that conservative residents of St. Pierre began to realize the possibility of danger from Mt. Pelee. On this day bursts of fire became more frequent and expansive steam rose continuously from the crater, boiling water poured out, hot cinders began to fall upon the city, the sky became darkened and a deep shadow came upon St. Pierre. The next day, Sunday, many of the inhabitants went up the long winding road that ascends to the summit of Mt. Pelee. They went as near as possible to the crater and came back with exciting stories of the wonderful sights. Monday night the people were aroused to fresh alarm, great flames shot up continually lighting the country for miles in vivid flashes and gleaming luridly through the suspended banks of smoke. Throughout the night a shower of fine hot ashes kept falling from the volcanic clouds. At noon on Tuesday a stream of boiling mud rushed out from a fissure in the side of the mountain and flowed down the dried bed of a river to the sea which lay nearly five miles below, in less than five minutes. On the banks of the river bed

stood the large Guerin sugar factory, one of the finest on the island. The building was completely submerged with the boiling mud and in it many persons were killed. It was here that Mt. Pelee sent forth the first of the shafts of death that within four days were to annihilate the beautiful city and all of its inhabitants.

And yet even after this dire calamity the people did not feel any very great apprehension, they were confident that the worst was over and that Mt. Pelee would again subside into slumber, just as it had done fifty years before.

The alarm on the day before the explosion was not so great as it had been on other days. The people had become accustomed to the rumbling sounds, the obscuring smoke and the descending dust and ashes. The twenty sugar factories and the hundred or more rum distilleries were in full operation. Ships were being loaded and unloaded in the harbor. The clubs and cafes had their customary number of loungers. In the evening there was the music, theatre and dances; the whole gamut of gayety in St. Pierre and it was the last night of its existence and of the thousands who wooed careless pleasure there. Who could see the grim shadow of death that was lurking behind the curtain of the immediate future? Who knew of the awful destruction that was to follow the rising sun?

The next day, May the 8th, 1902, was Ascension day. The majority of the people being of the Roman Catholic faith looked forward to a day of rest and pleasure when they awoke on that fatal morning. Very early a great many went to the old Cathedral, sunk on their knees in worship, telling their beads and murmuring a prayer. Two or three vessels had come into the harbor during the night. The British steamship "Roddam" from London had come in that morning. Near by lay

the Roraima, Captain Muggah, of the Quebec Line. She had just arrived from New York with ten passengers aboard and was on the point of departure. The Ocama, Captain Seeley of the Pickford and Black Line departed just one hour before the dreadful catastrophe occurred. Other steamers and numerous American, French, and Italian barks and schooners lay in the offing. There were eighteen vessels laying at anchor, of these ships only one escaped.

As all of the inhabitants of St. Pierre were destroyed with one exception, a negro prisoner confined in a dark cell who was rescued four days after the destruction of the city, therefore the only description we have of this catastrophe, which was one of the most wonderful in the history of the world, is from persons that were on the vessels, or those that were on the outskirts of the city. Chief Officer Scott of the "Roraima" informed the writer that he owed his life to ten dead men, and that he had been in hell with the full realization of what that word means, and had lived to tell of it. He said: "It was about 8 o'clock, our breakfast hour, and I was standing on the main deck expecting to hear the breakfast bell. I was looking towards Pelee watching the vast column of smoke, there was not the slightest warning of what was to immediately occur. As I gazed, the entire top of the mountain was riven asunder. It seemed to roll up into the air, and still rolling, go plunging down the mountain side in tremendous spirals of jet smoke with red fire. It was as if a solid wall of fire and smoke had been belched forth and sent down the mountain. It was a great volume of molten matter, hurled through the air, boulders and stones of all sizes and shapes came hurtling down upon the terrified city, dealing a death that left no time for even a thought of escape or a whispered prayer. I rushed for the protection of

the forecastle, but fell on the way and over me fell ten of the crew every one of which was killed instantly, and I, only left alive, one of my hands that protruded, was burnt and I was injured internally by some of the burning gas which I inhaled. The 'Roraima' rolled to port and then suddenly to starboard carrying away smokestack and boats, staving in the hatches and setting fire to the ship in several places, striking men, women and children dead instantly. The saloon blazed up and then came a rain of small hot stones. It was as if red gleaming coals were being heaped upon our heads, followed by a shower of hot mud. The darkness of the harbor was appalling, the only light came from the burning of the city and the blazing end of our own ship."

The only vessel that escaped was the "Roddam." Captain Freeman said: "We had been only an hour at St. Pierre and had just dropped anchor when the eruption took place. A huge black squall-like wall with patches of fire in it rose from the mountain and came towards us with terrific speed and with an awful rumbling sound. It swept before it a great tidal wave and the air became as dark as midnight. Big balls of fire fell on every part of the ship setting her afire in countless places. After shouting a warning to all I ran into the chart room; the ports being open the fire came through them burning my face and hands. As soon as the fire slackened a little I ran to the engine room telegraph and knowing we had some steam up I signalled to the engineer to put the engines full speed astern. The steering gear had been jammed by the falling lava. After I got the steering gear partly clear the sky became a little brighter and I could see about me. By this time there were only five men left, and every one of them were injured except the third engineer. On the deck my men were lying on

heaps of red hot ashes, writhing and screaming. I was in a sad way myself. I was unable to lift my hands and the water from blisters on my forehead ran into my eyes, almost blinding me at times. As I steered the ship a sailor stood by me wiping my eyes so that I could keep the ship on her course for St. Lucia forty-five miles away. The men who could get about were putting out the fires, working at the furnaces, and doing what they could for their dying shipmates." It would be difficult to imagine a more heroic spectacle of British pluck and valor than that of Captain Freeman steering his ship amid this rain of fire. It seems impossible that a human being could have stood it. And so he stuck to his post and succeeded in carrying his ship beyond the range of that awful storm of fire.

Some hours later the Roddam crept into the port of St. Lucia a gray spectral ship with eighteen dead bodies lying on the deck and human limbs scattered about burned off the trunk.

On Sunday morning the first visitors arrived at the stricken city. The first impression and the one that sank the deepest into the soul and was most oppressing was the pall that hung over the scene, the awful silence. There were no injured, it was a city of the dead, only one single human being was found alive, a convict in a dark cell, not a bird, not an animal to be seen. The long reaches of silent streets and the shells of thousands of houses were filled with the bodies of the dead. Almost all the bodies were found lying on their faces as if the people had tried to shut out the scene. The world has been visited by no calamity that parallels this in devastation. In a few seconds thirty thousand people were swept out of existence by one gigantic flash of hot air.

Frequent eruptions continued for months afterwards. When the writer visited what was once

St. Pierre, on Jan. 21st, 1903, eight months after the catastrophe, there were from fifty to eighty feet of earth and ashes above the ruins, only a small part of the ruins at the southerly part of the city was exposed. As far as the eye could see to the northeast of this point the island presented the appearance of having just emerged from the bottom of the ocean.

The southern coasts of Martinique are less precipitous than the northern or leeward shore, and between the bold headlands, the shore curves inward, affording anchorage in shallow water. At the head of its commodious harbor, lies Port Royal, or Fort de France, as the capitol of the island is alternately called, with ready compliment either to King or President, whichever may happen for the time to be installed at Paris. Near this seaport, about a mile out, is a narrow valley running up from the sea for about three miles. In this valley once stood the house in which Josephine, the wife of Napoleon, was born, in 1763. Jutting hills hide the sight until you are close upon it, when a turn in the road discloses a secluded vale, and a few rods farther, it brings you to a low wooden and stone building, which recent writers have erroneously described as the birth-place of the Empress Josephine. The fact is, this house was not one of the original buildings, but was constructed of materials from the house in which Josephine was born, and which had been destroyed by a hurricane shortly after her birth.

The walls of the ancient building can be traced, giving evidence of its having been one of ample dimensions; the walls once supporting the gallery and those enclosing the court. The only buildings now standing which were in existence at the time of Josephine's birth are two, the kitchen, once attached to the dwelling, and the sugar house.

Down the hill, within a stone's throw of the dwelling, is the sugar house to which M. La Pagerie



removed after the visit of the hurricane. It is of stone, its walls very thick, at least two feet, and it is covered with the durable brown tiles so much in harmony with the landscape. In the eastern half, are two large chambers extending two-thirds the length of the building. The roof has fallen in at one place, and you can look into the interior of one of the chambers in which Josephine and her parents lived during her youth. Through these low windows how often has the youthful empress looked out on this beautiful tropical landscape!


At a short distance from Fort de France, the seat of government of Martinique, rise the celebrated hot mineral springs known as "*Fontaine Chaude*." These springs are said to possess great curative properties. They flow in large streams from the ground, and the water is conveyed to bathing houses to which great numbers of invalids resort. In the year 1837, while a party of ladies were enjoying the baths, and entirely unsuspecting of danger, the embankment at the head of the springs, where the waters were confined in a large reservoir, gave way, the torrent overwhelmed the bathing house and bore the inmates to destruction. Among the victims was the beautiful Mlle Adele, who was considered the most beautiful maiden on the island.

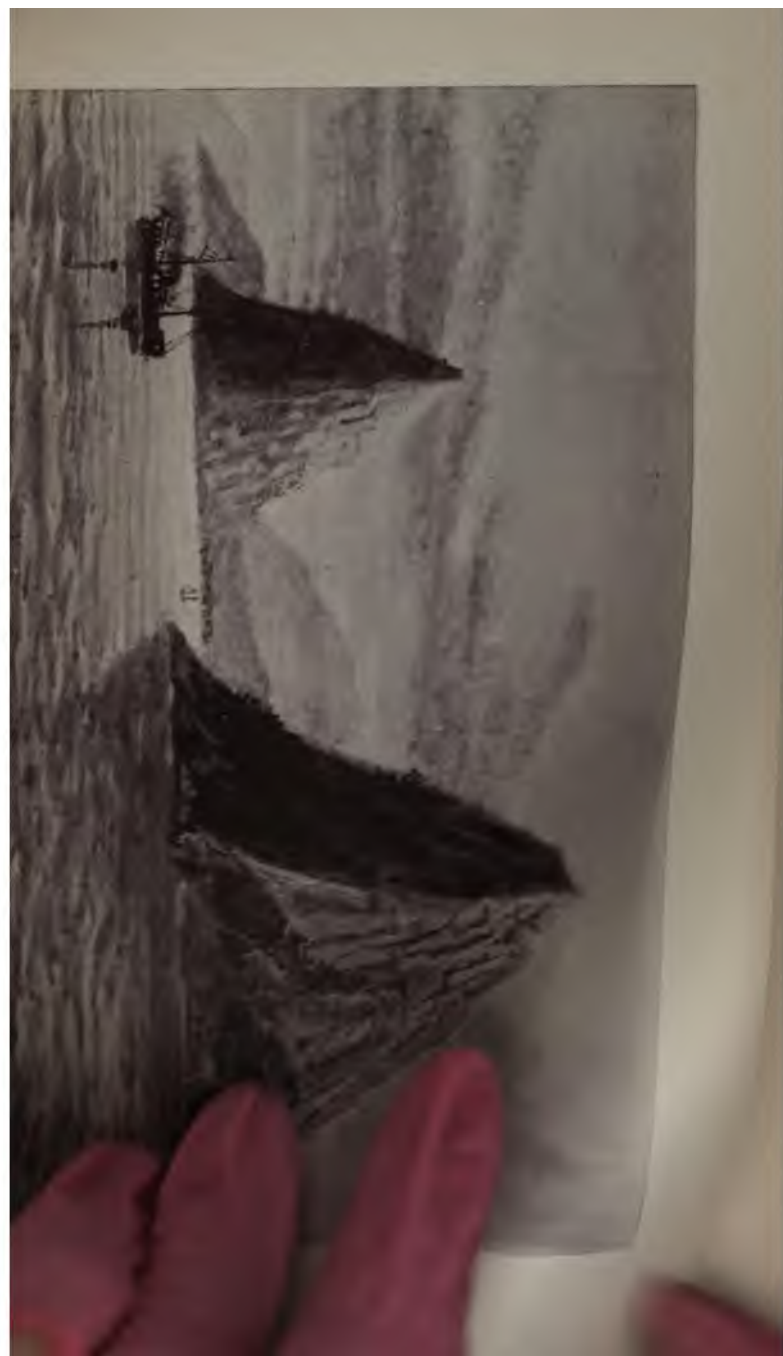
To the south of Martinique, a mile from the mainland, lies Diamond Rock, 574 feet high. This stupendous rock leaps from the sea with such perpendicular sides, that by their exceeding steepness it is rendered inaccessible to man, and remained, no doubt, unscaled from the time of its creation, until Admiral Sir Thomas Hood, serving under Rodney, conceived the idea of "bearding the lion in his den," by flaunting the British flag from the peak of this rock, in the face of the Frenchmen at Martinique. It is said that some of Hood's sailors flew a great kite from the deck of a sloop of war, (or as some say, fired a shot)

to which was fastened a line which they managed to stretch across the crag; by this line a rope was drawn over the lofty pinnacle and made fast to the vessel below, which had been lashed alongside the rock. A crew of brave men were then hoisted up to the top of the pinnacle, many feet above the main truck of their vessel; guns and provisions were sent aloft and stowed away by the boarding party, and no time was lost in planting the English flag in full view of the surprised Frenchmen, who, too late, found themselves outwitted by the English mariners. When the sun went down, H. B. M. Sloop-of-War Diamond Rock was armed, manned and provisioned, and regularly registered as such on the naval records. And from their sea-girt citadel, Hood's sailors blazed away with their long-tom at every kind of craft that came within their reach. The crew was finally starved out, and the Frenchmen took possession of the crag and have held it ever since.

ST. LUCIA.

St. Lucia (English, 35 by 12 miles, highest land the volcano Soufriere 4000 feet, 248 square miles area, 31,000 population,) is reached after a three hours' run from Martinique, from which it is 24 miles distant. The port is Castres, with a fine bowl-like harbor, an old crater, which is to become the coaling station of the British fleet in the West Indies. This is the only port where we lie alongside the wharf, which is near the market place. The town is laid out at right angles. To the left a street leads to the post office and to the government works. To the extreme right, separate from the town, is the hospital, a fine building. A small park and a Roman Catholic cathedral are toward the back of the town. The interior of the island is very picturesque and rich in vegetation, but the deadly *fer de lance* snake is an object of dread.





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The chief objects of interest at this island are the two Pintons, superb conical peaks rising sheer from the sea 2,715 and 2,500 feet, which the ship passes at the south of the island. It is only recently that an ascent has been made; a party of young men employed in the telegraph office at Castres, climbed the tallest of the Pintons and ate their luncheon on the top of the pinnacle. Tradition says, that years ago, four English seamen belonging to the fleet set out to climb the loftier of the two. They were watched in their ascent through a telescope; when half way up, one of them was seen to drop while three went on; a few hundred feet higher, a second dropped and afterwards a third; one had almost reached the summit when he fell also. No account of what had befallen them ever reached their ship. They were supposed to have been bitten by the deadly *fer de lance* who had resented and punished their intrusion into regions wherein they had no business. Such is the local legend; this fate, however, did not befall the late adventurous climbers, for they all returned safely.

St. Lucia is one of the most interesting of all the Caribbees to the student of history who delights in the story of battles upon land and sea. The Caribs made a desperate resistance here. In less than two months after the first settlers landed from the English ship *Olive-Blossom*, in 1605, the Caribs descended upon the settlement and all the colonists were either killed or driven from the island. Again, in 1639, a company of English settlers attempted its colonization. Scarcely had they laid the foundation of their settlement when the Caribs, stirred to hostility by the French at Martinique, or outraged by the attempt to make slaves of their countrymen, fell upon the English and killed all they could lay their hands upon expelling the survivors from the island.

In 1651 the French settled here under Chouselan, who erected a fort, and married a Carib woman, and

was supposed to possess great influence with the natives. In 1660, a treaty was concluded between the French and English on one hand, and the Caribs on the other. This did not continue long, for the parties of the first part, ignoring entirely the parties of the second part, began to contend with one another for the possession of St. Lucia; and this warfare between France and England, for the possession of this island continued, almost uninterruptedly, for one hundred and sixty years. Of so great importance was St. Lucia considered as a military and naval station, that both nations never hesitated to make vast sacrifices of troops and treasure for its capture or defense.

In a report made by a French governor of the island to the first Napoleon, he asserted that "it had always been the intention of France to make St. Lucia the capital of the Antilles and 'the Gibraltar of the Gulf of Mexico.'"

Admiral Rodney, in a letter written in 1772, pointed out the necessity of retaining either Martinique or St. Lucia, and of the two, he favored the latter. "Either of these islands, in the hands of Great Britain, must, while she remain a great maritime power, make her sovereign of the West Indies."

During the past few years Great Britain has made St. Lucia the Gibraltar of the West Indies. She has spent \$5,000,000 on the defences of Castries harbor, and the island has supplemented this with an outlay of \$400,000 on the improvement of the harbor itself.

The fortifications of St. Lucia are the latest triumph of the military engineer. They are so masked by the dense foliage that they are utterly invisible, even to a vessel steaming within a furlong. As at Gibraltar the batteries are connected with subterranean passageways. They are also manned with disappearing guns. In 1664, the year in which New York was captured

by the English, the Barbadians invaded St. Lucia and fought a bloody engagement with the French, and held it three years, until by the Treaty of Breda, it was given up to France.

In 1728, forces of both nations occupied strong positions in the islands; but in order to avoid further effusion of blood, it was decided to consider St. Lucia neutral territory: which was confirmed by the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle in 1748. But, as usual, little attention was paid to the decision by either the French of Martinique or the English of Barbados; for, disregarding all treaties and agreements, they continually attempted to take advantage of one another, at all times, and in all ways, lawfully or unlawfully.

On the renewal of hostilities between France and England, in 1756, Martinique was captured by the English forces under General Monckton, operating in conjunction with a fleet commanded by Admiral Rodney. St. Lucia, as usual, was retaken by the English, and remained under British rule until 1763, when, by the Treaty of Paris, it was ceded to France. The French then laid the foundation of a colonial government there on a grand scale, establishing themselves more securely than ever before, and were prepared, as they thought, for any emergency. When war broke out afresh, in 1778, England at once devoted all the resources at her command to a desperate attempt to drive her old enemies out of St. Lucia. Orders were issued to Sir Henry Clinton, then in command at New York, to send an expedition to the West Indies.

On the same day that Admiral Rodney left Sandy Hook, a French fleet, under Count d'Estaing, sailed from Boston for the same destination. The "two squadrons sailed in parallel and not far distant courses," towards the Caribbean island; but the British outsailed their adversaries and joined the fleet already on the station, under the command of

Admiral Barrington. In December, 1778, the British vessels entered the bay at Grand Cul de Sac, the troops effecting a landing without meeting any resistance from the French, who had shut themselves up in their fortifications. Early in the following year, a bloody battle was fought at the Vègie, a fortress commanding Castries Harbor.

The French were defeated, and Count d'Estaing sailed away, leaving St. Lucia in possession of the English who fortified themselves so strongly upon the island, that, in after years, under Rodney, Hood and other great naval captains, they bore down on their enemies, the French Dutch and Spaniards, in every part of the Caribbean Sea, pursuing their fleets, capturing their convoys, storming their forts, and blockading their ports.

It was from here that Rodney and Hood sailed in pursuit of the French on the memorable 12th of April, 1782, when was fought, one of the bloodiest and most obstinately contested naval battles ever waged between rivals. An account of this action was given in the description of Dominica.

For this service to his country, Rodney was elevated to the peerage, received a pension of two thousand pounds for himself and his heirs, and a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral at his death.

By the Treaty of Versailles, in 1784, St. Lucia passed again under French rule. What England gained by the sword France retook by a stroke of the pen. In the many battles fought for the possession of this island, England always had the best of it; but France, in the end, always secured her own again, by treaty.

In 1794, war broke out again between England and France and raged with redoubled fury. On March 20th, Sir John Jervis captured Martinique; and eight days later, the Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria, captured St. Lucia; and once more the

British flag waved on Morne Fortune. Towards the close of 1794, Robespierre sent Citizen Goyrand in command of an expedition to St. Lucia. So rapidly was his movements executed, that, within a few days, with the exception of two forts, the island was entirely in possession of the French. In April, 1795, the English having been reinforced, gained a temporary advantage over the enemy, but were finally defeated and driven from the island.

Early in 1796, Sir Ralph Abercrombie arrived at St. Lucia with an army of twelve thousand men. Citizen Goyrand, with two thousand men, occupied Morne Fortune, overlooking the Bay of Castries. A division, under Sir John Moore, effected a landing at Longueville Bay, a short distance along the coast from Castries.

After several sanguinary engagements, in which Moore distinguished himself by leading the troops into the thickest of the fight, the French were overpowered and surrendered.

As usual, when the Treaty of Amiens was signed, March 27th, 1802, St. Lucia was returned to the French. This peace lasted only fifteen months, when war began again, the West Indies, once more, becoming the battle ground, and St. Lucia, as usual, the first object of attack. On June 19th, 1803, Commodore Samuel Hood sailed from Barbados to St. Lucia. The French shut themselves in Morne Fortune. The English bravely stormed the works at the point of the bayonet and captured them after a short resistance. After a struggle of one hundred and fifty years, for its possession, St. Lucia finally became a British colony, and entitled to the name of "the dark and bloody ground."

CHAPTER VI.

*BARBADOS.**ITS FIRST APPEARANCE. EARLY HISTORY.*

Leaving St. Lucia in the evening, the island of St. Vincent, twenty-one miles to the southward of St. Lucia, was passed during the night. The following morning, as the sun arose, we were close to Barbados. As we steamed along the west side of the island towards Carlisle Bay, (the harbor of Bridgetown, the capital of the island,) the view was very beautiful. Long ranges of limestone terraces rose above each other with here and there a rounded hill, covered with fields of bright green sugar cane, and picturesque windmills, and sugar works. Near by there were the planters' houses, embosomed in groves of mahogany, bread-fruit, and orange trees. Here and there rose the tower of a parish church. Rows of stately palms crowned the tops of ridges, leading in magnificent avenues up to the estate houses; dotting in solitary grandeur the landscape, groves of coconut palms, bent gracefully over the water's edge; white limestone roads, wound like ribbons through the green fields of cane:—all these, together with the deep blue of sea and sky, the former, rolling in turbulent waves and dashing in white spray over

the treacherous coral reefs on the cavernous, honey-combed shore, and stretches of gleaming sand, form a rare, and never-to-be-forgotten panorama.

The sea is dotted, far and wide, with the flying-fish boats. As you glide into Carlisle Bay, the scene which is presented is one of remarkable activity and bustle, in many ways interesting and picturesque. At no other port in the Caribbean Islands is to be seen so great a fleet of merchantmen and coasting-vessels. There were five large steamers at anchor belonging to the Royal Mail; one had just arrived from Southampton and was transferring its passengers and freight to the other steamers, bound for Trinidad, Jamaica, Panama, Caribbee Islands, and Republic of Columbia. More than a hundred sail of many flags were anchored, among them, ten men-of-war of the British North American squadron, and two white cruisers of the United States navy.

The steamer is immediately surrounded by negro boatmen, who swarm on every side, only waiting the visit of the health officer before bearing you bag and baggage on shore. We put ourselves into the hands of the clerk from the Marine Hotel, who quickly transferred us to the shore where carriages from the hotel were waiting. The Marine Hotel is the largest hotel in the West Indies. It is situated at Hastings, a watering place, two and one-half miles from Bridgetown; it is easy of access by street cars, and overlooks the ocean. The sea bathing there is the finest in the world, the temperature of the water being about 80 degrees, suitable for the most delicate invalids. The attractions of Hastings and the places of interest in the neighborhood, point to it as the natural centre to be chosen by tourists who desire to see with comfort all the beauties of coast and inland scenery which Barbados affords.

Hastings is considered the most healthy spot in the island, for which reason the hotel was built

there. The house contains upwards of three hundred rooms, and is run on the American plan under the management of Mr. G. L. Pomroy, an American from the State of Maine. The terms are quite reasonable from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day.

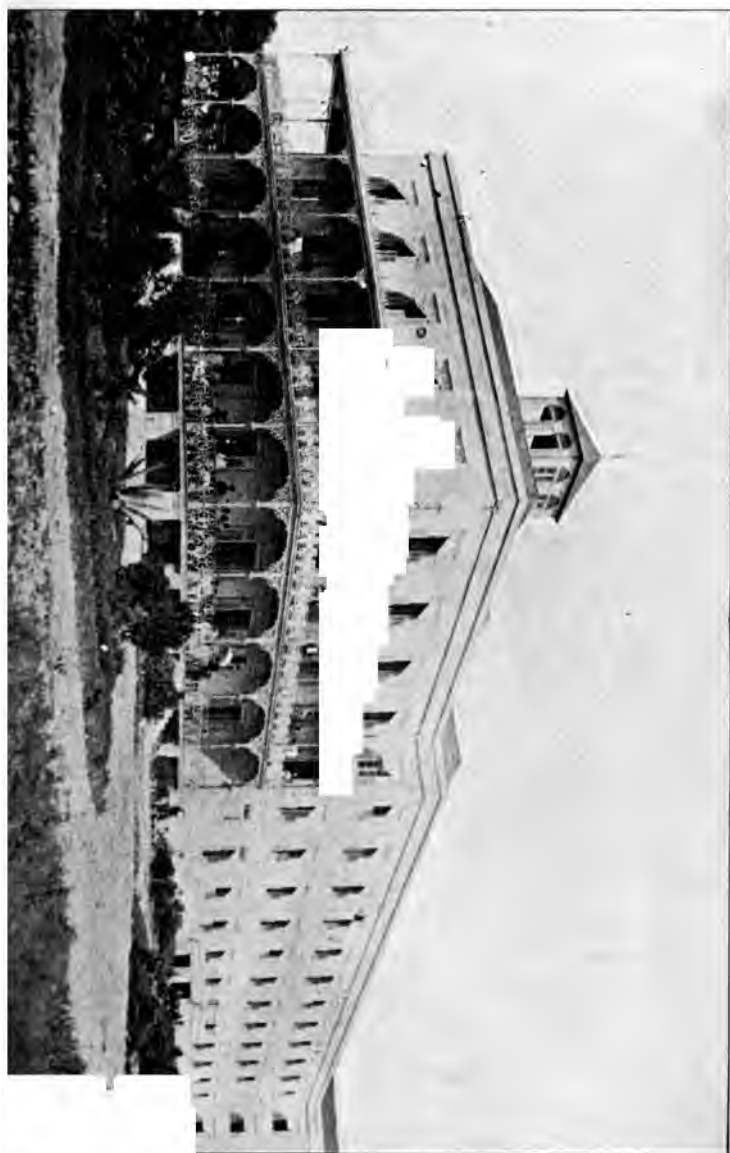


A VIEW IN FRONT OF THE ICE HOUSE.

About half way to Hastings, nearly opposite the "Garrison savannah," is a less pretentious hotel, (the "Sea View,") from which a fine view of the ocean can be obtained. The terms are \$2.00 per day or \$10.00 per week.

The "Ice-House" in Bridgetown is the principal hotel in the town; it is situated on a business street, and is an institution peculiar to the West Indies. The lower part of the building is occupied by a grocery and provision store, while above, are a bar-room and restaurant, where iced drinks are to be had in abundance.

This is not a family hotel, such as those previously described, but is frequented chiefly by business men and sea captains.



The accompanying illustration represents a characteristic street scene, in front of the "Ice House," of darkies scrabbling for pennies thrown to them by visitors.

Barbados, or, as it has often been called, "Little England," is the most windward of the Lesser Antilles; it is washed on one side by the Atlantic Ocean and on the other by the Caribbean Sea. It is the oldest of England's West India possession. The island was originally discovered by the Spaniards in the early part of the sixteenth century, who found it covered with forests, from many of the trees of which hung, in graceful festoons, a beard-like moss; whence the island's name, Barbados, or the bearded place.

Among the rich collection of manuscripts in the British Museum, is a map of the world, with the names in French; this map is supposed to have been executed about 1536. The Island of Barbados occurs on this chart, for the first time, under the name of Bernados.

When first discovered by the Spaniards, the island was inhabited by Indians, for Charles the Fifth, of Spain, in his instructions to Rodrigo de Figueroa, in 1518, concerning the freeing of the Indian slaves that had been taken to Española, under the pretext of their being Caribs, mentions those taken from the "Isla de los Barbudos." This is further proven by the large number of implements found in all parts of the island.

Here, as in the Bahama Islands, the Spaniards, with an appalling atrocity, acted towards the unfortunate Indians as though they did not belong to the human race. It was one unspeakable outrage, one unutterable ruin, without discrimination of age or sex; they who died not, under the lash, in a tropical sun, died in the darkness of the mine. From the coral islands, from the mangrove swamps, and the gloom of impenetrable forests, there went up to God a last

cry of human despair. By millions upon millions, whole races were remorselessly cut off by the barbarous Spaniards. Las Casas affirms that more than fifteen millions were exterminated in his time, among them were the aboriginal inhabitants of Barbados.

The first English vessel which touched at Barbados appears to have been the "Olive Blossom," commanded by Captain Cataline. This vessel was fitted out at the expense of Sir Olive Leigh, Knight, and sailed from Woolwich on the 14th of April, 1605, with colonists and stores for "Master Charles Leigh," his brother, who had settled a colony in the river Oyapoco. Owing to the unskilfulness of the sailing master, Richard Chambers, they were obliged to touch at Barbados. The crew, finding it destitute of inhabitants, took possession of the country by erecting a cross upon the spot where Jamestown was afterwards built, and cut upon the bark of a tree which stood near, "James, K. of E., and this island;" that is, James, King of England, and this island. They then followed the shore, until their progress was stopped by the river, which afterwards received the name of Indian River, where the explorers performed a similar ceremony of taking possession of the island. They did not, however, commence any settlement, and only stayed to refresh themselves. From Barbados, they went to St. Lucia, where Mr. John Nicholl and the colonists who proposed to have settled in Guiana, resolved to stay. The new settlers were surprised by the Indians, as mentioned in the previous chapter, and the few who escaped, after many adventures, arrived at Carthagena.* Some Dutch vessels, which were specially licensed by the court of Spain to trade with Brazil, landed in Barbados on their return to Europe, for the purpose of procuring refreshments. On their arrival in Zealand, they gave a flattering account of the island, which was

*An hour glass of Indian Nerwes, by John Nicholl, London, 1607.

communicated by a correspondent to William Courteen, a merchant of London, who was at that time deeply engaged in the trade with the New World. The favorable account given by the Dutch navigators was shortly afterwards confirmed by one of Courteen's own vessels, which was driven by stress of weather on the coast of Barbados; this occurred about 1624.

The men on Courteen's ship landed and stayed some time; they found the island thickly overgrown with wood, but without any inhabitants. Ligon asserts, however, that there were wild hogs in abundance, which he considered to have been left there by the Portuguese; so that, in case they should be driven again on the coast, they might find fresh meat. This seems to have been the common practice of the Portuguese, for when Sir George Somers was wrecked on the Bermudas, he found the island uninhabited, but containing an abundance of wild hogs left there by the Portuguese.

The accounts which Sir William Courteen received from his own people, respecting the fertility and commodious situation of Barbados, confirmed him in his plan of forming a settlement there.

Lord Ley, afterwards Earl of Marlborough, and Lord High Treasurer, having been informed of the favorable accounts which were given of Barbados, applied to James the First for a patent to secure the island to him and his heirs forever. Under his protection, Sir William Courteen fitted out two large ships, supplied with arms, ammunition, and the necessary tools for commencing a settlement. Of these ships, one only, the *William and John*, commanded by Henry Powell, arrived in 1626 at Barbados, and landed, on the leeward side of the island, forty Englishmen, with seven or eight negroes.* Of the former, William Arnold was one of the first to step ashore.

*Captain John Smith's Travels, etc., London, 1630.

The colonists fortified themselves near the spot of which possession had been taken nearly twenty years previously by the crew of the *Olive Blossom*, and laid the foundation of a town, which, in honor of their sovereign, they called Jamestown. They elected Captain William Dean, Governor; and thus Barbados was one of the few islands which fell into the hands of the English, without bloodshed and the extirpation of its aboriginal inhabitants, the Spaniards having accomplished this, both here and in the Bahamas, before the coming of the English.

The negroes referred to, were taken in a prize by the *William and John* on her voyage to Barbados, she sailing under letters of marque; these were the first slaves brought to Barbados.

The settlers soon found that the island was destitute of food-bearing plants. Captain Powell, accordingly set sail, fourteen days after his arrival, for Essequibo. The Dutch governor, who was an old acquaintance, received him most kindly, and not only procured roots, seeds and plants, but also persuaded about forty Arrawack Indians to accompany Powell on his return to Barbados, to teach the settlers how to plant the provisions. The Indians stipulated that, if, at the end of two years, they wished to return to Essequibo, they should be free to do so, and should receive, as payment for their services, fifty pounds sterling in axes, bills, hoes, knives, looking-glasses and beads; which agreement was afterwards shamefully violated, the Indians being held as slaves.

After an absence of some months, Captain Powell returned to Barbados, where he appears to have found the colonists in distress for want of food. It was, therefore, a welcome supply of provisions he brought back with him. And now were introduced, for the first time, into Little England, cassava, Indian corn, potatoes, plantains, bananas, oranges, lemons, pine-apples and melons. Tobacco, cotton and sugar-cane

came at the same time, and also a supply of fowls.

The Indians were set to planting as soon as they arrived; and, as the crops grew, the Colony soon became furnished with the necessaries of life. Tobacco and cotton were cultivated for export.

Captain Powell had returned from the mainland but two days, when his brother, Captain John Powell, arrived at Barbados from England, in the *Peter*, accompanied by a pinnace called the *Thomasine*; the two vessels together brought about fifty men, all English, with a quantity of materials for the further planting of the island. These vessels were also furnished at the cost of Sir William Courteen and his friends.

A fort was soon built and called "Plantation Fort," and the King of England's colors were raised upon it. Two guns were mounted on the Fort, and there was a good supply of swords and muskets and of small round shot and powder. Among those who accompanied Captain Henry Powell, was a young gentleman of the name of Henry Winthrop, then only eighteen years of age; he was a younger son of Squire Winthrop of Groton Hall, in the County of Suffolk, afterwards the founder of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, and the "Father of Boston." Another brother, Captain Samuel Winthrop, settled at Antigua, as has been previously mentioned in the chapter on that island. Another brother, John Winthrop Jr., founded the city of New London, Connecticut, and became the first governor of that colony. It is from letters written by Henry Winthrop to his father, Governor John Winthrop, and preserved by his family—the most famous family in the United States to-day—that an insight is given us of the earliest days of the infant colony.*

*Massachusetts Historical Collection, Vol. VIII, Fifth Series, Winthrop Papers, pp. 179, 180. Also reprinted in "Cavaliers and Roundheads," by N. Darnell Davis, Georgetown, British Guiana, 1887.

Captain Powell left Barbados in August, 1627. Before his departure, he handed over a third of the ship's provisions to the settlers.

It is asserted that James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, obtained from James the First, a grant or warrant for a grant under the great seal, of all the Caribbean islands, which the king erected into a province under the name of Carliola. The report of the adventure of Sir William Courteen, to settle Barbados, induced Lord Carlisle to get his former grant confirmed. His application to Charles the First was successful, for the King granted to him all the Caribbee Islands by letter patent. The Earl of Marlborough opposed this grant, on the ground of priority of right, which produced a tedious litigation. The Earl of Carlisle compromised with the Lord High Treasurer, by agreeing to pay to him and his heirs forever an annuity of three hundred pounds for his claim; and in consequence of this arrangement, the patent of the Earl of Carlisle passed the great seal on June 2, 1627, whereby he became sole proprietor of the Caribbee Islands, including Barbados. This patent authorized the Earl of Carlisle, or his heirs, to publish such laws, with the consent and approbation of "the free inhabitants of the said province, or the greater part of them thereto, to be called;" these laws, however, "to be agreeable, and not repugnant unto reason nor against, but as convenient and agreeable as may be, to the laws, statutes, customs and rights of our own kingdom of England. Such was the state of affairs when on July 5, 1628, about seventy men arrived from St. Kitts for the purpose of making a settlement in Barbados under the patronage of the Earl of Carlisle. Their leader was Captain Charles Wolferstone, a native of Bermuda; he brought a letter from Lord Carlisle directed to Captain John Powell, Jr., (the son of the Captain John Powell who brought them over from England,) and to Captain William Deans and



other planters, by which these gentlemen were informed that the new comers had been sent by the Earl to join with them in the Plantation. The letter said the new settlers should in no way prejudice the old ones. Wolferstone's party anchored in the bay which they named after the Earl of Carlisle. They were "entertained" by the planters under Dean and Powell; but when the latter found that Wolferstone intended to set up the authority of the Earl of Carlisle over them, they objected and asked him to leave them alone that they might "enjoy the freedom of Englishmen." Wolferstone issued a proclamation summoning the inhabitants to meet at the Bridge. The new comers having settled to the windward of the first settlers, assumed the name of Windward-men, and the others were called Leeward-men; the latter made their appearance at the Bridge, afterwards known as Bridgetown. They would not, however, hear of submitting to the authority of the Earl of Carlisle; Dean, however, who recognized a countryman in Wolferstone, tendered his allegiance. The others returned that night to their settlements, making "torches of wild canes" with which to pick their way home through the darkness. A body of men, under the command of Dean, who had so treacherously deserted his former adherents, was now despatched by Wolferstone for their submission. They were met by Captain Powell and his men who marched out to meet their adversaries. They met at the Palmetto Fort near the Hole, but an engagement was prevented by the interposition of a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Kentlane, who made a proposition that the dispute should be referred to the two Earls. The Leeward-men submitted to the Earl of Carlisle's authority *ad interim*, on the 14th of September, 1628. When peace had thus been made, the settlers fell to work again; but Wolferstone, who had seized Plantation Fort, now took the opportunity of casting into prison the Governor, John

Powell, with Thomas Parris and many other influential planters.

The triumph of the Carlisle men was but short. On the 14th, of January, 1629, Captain Henry Powell, (uncle of John Powell, the Governor,) arrived from England, in the *Peter and John*, with about eighty men. He landed his men armed with muskets, took possession of the Fort, seizing Wolferstone and Dean, whom he carried to England with him, and restored his nephew to the Governorship of the Island with the people's consent.

On the 9th of April following, by another turn of Fortune's wheel, the Carlisle interest again became supreme. On that day, the ship *Carlisle*, Captain Robert Dennis, master, arrived at Barbados, having on board four Commissioners, who were on their way to Nevis, sent by Lord Carlisle to inquire into the contentions among the inhabitants of that island.

The Commissioners, after having been at first refused a landing, were courteously entertained by Governor John Powell, whom they, in return, invited to come on board their ship with his Secretary, Kempe, and eat a "Kettle of breams" at breakfast. The Governor and his Secretary, "not thinking any any harm, did goe."

At breakfast time, Powell and Kempe were taken prisoners by a guard of musketeers, under Captain Ramsey, and put into irons. The unfortunate captives were chained to the mainmast of the *Carlisle*, and remained in that condition for three weeks or a month, at Barbados, and until they were subsequently taken by the Spaniards at Nevis. This brutal treatment seems to have caused the death of Powell. Enraged by this act of treachery, the Leeward-men again took up arms. They attacked the Carlisle settlement on the 16th of April following, but were met with a spirited resistance and compelled to make a precipitate retreat; the island was thus finally lost to

Sir William Courteen. For the gallant defence made by the Windward-men, the Earl of Carlisle granted them free storage of their goods for a term of seven years.

The two claimants to the possession of Barbados meanwhile employed all the interest they possessed to have their grants declared valid, but the superior influence of the Earl of Carlisle prevailed, and the King ordered a second patent to be issued, clearing up all doubts that had arisen, and confirming Lord Carlisle in the most explicit manner as proprietor of Barbados. This document bears date the 7th of April, 1629. The Earl of Carlisle appointed Sir William Tufton, baronet, commander-in-chief of the island. He arrived at Barbados on the 21st of December, 1629, accompanied by Charles Saltonstall and two hundred colonists. The number of inhabitants, at that time, amounted to between fifteen and sixteen hundred persons. The force placed at the command of the governor was quite sufficient to subdue the Leeward-men, and the interest of Courteen in the colony was therefore suppressed.

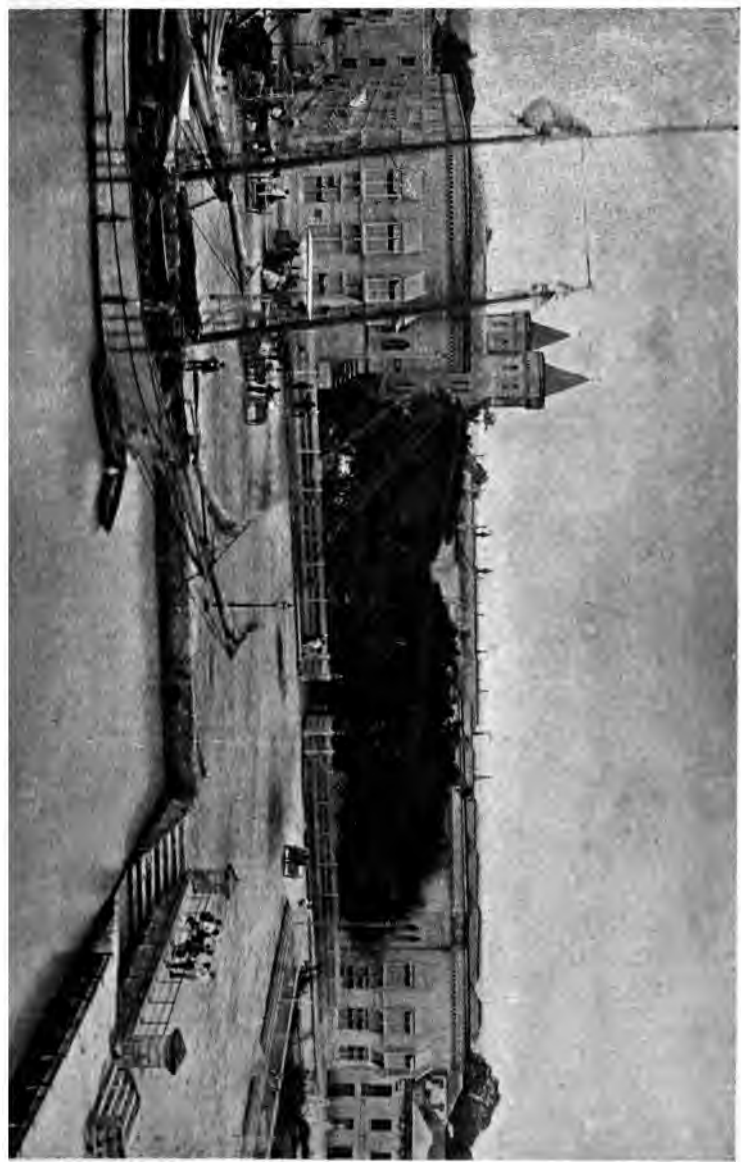
In spite of the energetic measures which Sir William Tufton adopted for the welfare of the young colony, he did not gain the approbation of the Earl of Carlisle, for he commissioned Captain Henry Hawley as Governor, with power to establish a council and to depose Sir William Tufton "by force, if necessary."

The new governor arrived in June, 1630; and during this year, the colony suffered for the want of food in consequence of a severe drought. Governor Hawley was secretly accused of applying stores which the Earl had sent out for the relief of the colonists to his own purpose. Sir William Tufton and others signed a memorial, addressed to the governor, complaining of his withholding these supplies from them. On April 11th, 1631, he appointed a new Council and constituted them a tribunal, before which Governor

Hawley arraigned Sir William Tufton and two others, (Floory, a surgeon, and one Morgan,) for high treason, for having presented the petition against him as Governor. Sir Walter Calverley, Master Reynold Alleyne, and other councillors, to their undying disgrace, sentenced the accused to death, and they were accordingly executed the following May: Sir William Tufton being shot, and the others hanged. Such arbitrary proceedings drew the displeasure of the Earl upon the Governor, who was recalled to England. Hawley, when he observed Lord Carlisle's dissatisfaction with his colonial management, returned privately to Barbados for the purpose of strengthening his power. Sir Henry Hucks was appointed Governor of Barbados in March, 1639, and his appointment was confirmed by the King; but when he arrived in Barbados, he found that Hawley had "got there before him, called in all commissions, proclaimed all offices void, made the jail delivery a day of mercy, chose Burgesses, and settled a Parliament." Sir Henry was not allowed to read his commission, but was ordered to give it up, or his person would be seized. The King's letter was slighted, Captain Hawley disputing Lord Carlisle's proprietorship of the island. The Parliament chose Hawley Governor, and he was proclaimed "with the greatest scorn" towards Lord Carlisle. Sir Henry Hucks was forced to leave the island, and went to Antigua.

As soon as the information reached England of this refusal to deliver the reins of government into Major Hucks' hands, Captain Ashton was sent with stringent powers from the King and the Earl of Carlisle, to force Hawley to submission. In pursuance of these instructions, Hawley was arrested and sent prisoner to England, and his estate confiscated; he afterwards returned to Barbados, where he lived for many years, and held good positions.

Sir Henry Hucks returned from Antigua, and was



appointed Governor on the 4th of December, 1640. He soon relinquished the government of the island into the hands of Captain Philip Bell, who "had a plentiful estate," having been governor of Bermuda and Old Providence. His rule was very beneficial to the colony, which he governed with marked success from June 18th, 1641, till May, 1650. During that time, the colonists prospered wonderfully well; the Legislature was remodelled and a Council of twelve, with an Assembly of twenty-two members, was established, and with the consent of the colonists some useful laws were made. It was enacted that the island should be divided into eleven parishes, in each of which a church should be built, and that each parish should have two representatives at least, to be elected by the freeholders. It was also enacted that those who were in quiet possession of land granted to them by former governors, or by virtue of conveyance or other act in law, should be confirmed in it, and be empowered to dispose of it, either in part or in whole, or it should otherwise descend, or be confirmed to their heirs forever. Certain fees for public officers were stipulated and fixed upon, to prevent extortion; the island was fortified, and the militia rendered formidable by its numbers.

During Hawley's administration, he was ordered to make no grants of lands for a longer period than seven years, or, at the most, for life. During 1636 he made ninety-eight new grants, comprising nine thousand eight hundred and ten acres, which was now confirmed to their possessors by Governor Bell.

Hawley's Council also resolved, in the same year, that Negroes and Indians, who were brought to Barbados for sale, should serve for life, unless a previous contract had been made to the contrary. This law forms an important era in the history of Barbados, as from the time it came into operation, slavery was fully established in the island.

In 1649, the negro slaves made an attempt to throw off their bondage; the boldest had planned a conspiracy to massacre all the white inhabitants and to make themselves masters of the island. They kept this secret so well that their masters remained wholly in ignorance of it until the day previous to the one they had appointed for carrying their plot into execution. A servant of Judge Hothersall revealed the secret to his master; effective measures were immediately taken to secure the leaders, and the scheme was frustrated. Eighteen of the principal conspirators were condemned to death and executed.*

It was during Governor Bell's administration that the sugar industry was established. The sugar cane had been introduced by Captain Powell, but the juice seems to have been used only for making some kind of a drink that would be refreshing in a hot climate. At first, only a moist sugar, which would hardly bear transportation from the island, was made. The planters also made the mistake of cutting their canes at twelve instead of fifteen months. In time, however, after some planters had visited Brazil and learned the business, all came right, and not only were muscovadoes made, but the manufacture of "whites" was accomplished. The colonists now prospered greatly; the Dutch giving them credit, almost to any extent, on supplying them with negroes, for whom payment was not required until these laborers had planted canes for a crop, and that crop had been reaped and converted into sugar.

When the Civil War broke out in England, the Dutch managed nearly the whole trade of the English West Indian colonies; they furnished, not only negroes to the Barbadian planters, but also copper, stills, and every other appliance needed for the "*ingenios*" as the sugar works were called, and also with the ordinary requisites of life.

*Ligon's History of Barbados, p. 45.

A large number of emigrants had arrived from England, most of whom were under thirty years of age, consisting for the most part of farmers and artisans; only a small proportion were women. In 1645, the population was 18,300 effective men on the island, of whom 11,200 were proprietors.

This large number of landholders was the outcome of a system of allotting dividends of five, ten, twenty and thirty acres of land to colonists, and also of a law which allowed three, four or five acres to a "servant" when his time of service was out.

There were now about 6,400 negroes in the island. In 1650, the population had increased to 30,000, not only by the influx of negroes brought from Guinea and Bonney, but by the immigration of English settlers, who "took ship" during the troubles, or "fled over sea" when the Royal cause was lost, hoping to find a place of refuge in the "far Barbados."

CHAPTER VII.

CIVIL WAR IN BARBADOS.

The unhappy dissensions which had broken out between the King and his subjects in England, had in the commencement, no effect upon the prosperity of the Barbados. In the turmoil of factions, the new colony was forgotten and left to itself, its trade remaining unrestricted. The fame of the prosperity of the island was not only carried to England, but spread over Europe.

After the death of Lord Carlisle, it was found that he had, by his will, settled Barbados for the payment of his debts. About the year 1647, his son and heir entered into negotiations with Francis, Lord Willoughby of Parham, for the fulfilment of his father's wish, to pay his debts from the revenue of the island; this he thought might be effected in a short time, and the benefits arising from it would afterwards fall to him as heir.

Lord Willoughby, at the commencement of hostilities, had been opposed to the Royal Party; he was in 1642 Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, and by organizing the militia drew upon himself the King's displeasure. He now openly espoused the popular cause, and distinguished himself in Gainsborough, where he took the Earl of Kingston prisoner. As an acknowledgement of his numerous services, Parliament raised him to an earldom in December, 1645. In 1647, he was suspected of being connected with the intrigues of the

Earl of Suffolk. He and others were impeached by Parliament; and, his former great services and merits not being at all considered, his life, fortune and honor would have been forfeited had he not escaped to Holland, where he arrived in March, 1647, and openly espoused the cause of the Prince of Wales.

The negotiations between the new Earl of Carlisle and Lord Willoughby, respecting Barbados, had been brought to a close previous to his flight. The King was then in the hands of the army, but with his approbation and consent, it was agreed that the Earl of Carlisle should convey to Lord Willoughby a lease of all the profits which should arise out of that colony for twenty-one years, one moiety of which was to be reserved for the use of the Earl. In consequence of this arrangement, Lord Willoughby was promised a commission as Governor of Barbados and the rest of the Caribbee Islands. Lord Willoughby informed the Prince of Wales of this agreement, who, as the King had already recommended him to his Highness, approved of it. Charles the First was impeached on the 20th of January, 1649, and executed on the 30th of the same month. As soon as the news reached the Hague, the Prince of Wales had himself proclaimed King of Great Britain and Ireland, under the title of Charles the Second. When the colonists in Barbados heard of the King's execution Charles the Second was immediately proclaimed to be their lawful Sovereign.

These proceedings attracted the attention of the Royalist party to the colonies. It was considered of great importance to secure the West India settlements to the crown. Lord Willoughby was considered particularly qualified to keep the interests of the King's cause alive in Barbados; with the unanimous advice of the Council, he was appointed Governor of Barbados. After many accidents, he arrived on the 7th of May, 1650, in Carlisle Bay.

Previous to his arrival, the island was not without factions and intrigues, Governor Bell himself being suspected by some of the extreme Royalists of being a Roundhead. Two brothers named Walround, stood at the head of this party, and through their intrigues, Colonel Guy Molesworth had been banished from the island.

The inhabitants of Bermuda had sent an agent to Barbados to induce them to enter into a league for mutual protection, and to furnish the Bermudians with arms and ammunition. Colonel Drax, who favored Parliament, successfully opposed this plan; then the Walround brothers spread a report that the Parliamentarians intended to seize the magazines and put all who were for the King to the sword. In consequence, Colonels Shelby and Read advanced with their regiments towards Bridgetown for the purpose of seizing the Governor, who was fortunately awakened by the alarm. The Governor called upon Colonel Modyford to raise the Windward regiment for the restoration of his authority. Fifteen hundred infantry and one hundred cavalry were raised in one night. At this juncture of affairs Lord Willoughby arrived, and gave notice to Governor Bell that he held a commission from the King and the Earl of Carlisle appointing him Governor of Barbados and the Caribbee Islands. The first steps taken by him, as soon as he found himself established in the island, were to convene the Legislature and acknowledge the sovereignty of the King, and to appoint a committee of sequestration. Several estates were confiscated, and heavy fines were laid upon those of the opposite party. The Council of State were informed of these acts by refugees that fled to England. Parliament promptly declared the inhabitants of Barbados traitors to the Commonwealth, and decided that it was necessary to reduce their island, for which purpose a well provided fleet should be sent there. The House

approved of this measure in October, 1650, and Sir George Ayscue was sent with a large squadron and a considerable body of troops to Barbados to reduce the island to obedience.

News of this armament had been brought to Barbados. Lord Willoughby availed himself of the loyal spirit which was in the ascendancy in Barbados, and not only had the island itself fortified, but raised a considerable force for its defence, and equipped several vessels, with which he compelled the other islands under his government, to submit to the King's authority.

The fleet arrived off Barbados on the 10th of October, 1651. Three ships anchored before Carlisle Bay to prevent any vessels from running away to the leeward, there being fourteen sail of vessels at anchor there. The remainder of the fleet anchored at Oistin's Bay. In passing Needham's Point, the fleet was fired at but received no injury.

Captain Pack, with the frigate *Amity*, captured eleven Dutch and one English vessel; he afterwards captured two more ships laden with provisions and horses.

When the fleet arrived, Lord Willoughby was at an entertainment twelve miles back in the country, and so little were the three vessels suspected, that the Marshall of the island went off in a boat to see who the strangers were, and was detained prisoner. When Lord Willoughby returned to Bridgetown he demanded the Marshall's release, which was refused.

Sir George Ayscue sent a summons to surrender the island to Parliament.

Lord Willoughby responded that he knew no supreme authority over Englishmen but the King, whose commission he held, and for whom he resolved to keep this island and that he expected an overture for satisfaction to be given to him for their hostility to the fleet and his Marshall.

Sir George then commenced bombarding the castle, but without much effect, and was fired at from the batteries. Though he had on board the squadron above two thousand troops, he could not effect a landing, for Lord Willoughby had made such effective arrangements, and had disposed the forces under his command so advantageously along the sea shore, that Sir George found the enterprise more difficult than he had expected.

The Council and Assembly promised to support the Governor, and published on November 4th, 1651, a declaration in which they set forth their determination to defend the island in the name of His Majesty, and to preserve that liberty which they enjoyed under their constitution. The Commissioners from Parliament, in the fleet with Sir George, had previously sent a declaration to the inhabitants, to persuade them to submit to the Parliament and to desert Lord Willoughby and his party, in which case they offered them full indemnity. The counter declaration from the Legislature was the answer the Commissioners received.

Finding the Governor and inhabitants obstinate, Sir George called a council of his officers, the result of which was a determination to storm the castle and blockhouse, forthwith. Sixty long-boats were manned with troops, who entered the bay and commenced storming the fort, but they met with such a repulse that they were obliged to make good their retreat.

A third summons to submit to Parliament being refused, another force was landed on the night of December 17th, but the Barbadians having notice of this intended plan, opposed their landing with nine companies of foot and three troops of horse, who made a gallant charge. Colonel Alleync, who led the Parliamentary force, was killed by a musket-ball before he reached the shore. Lord Willoughby's forces were driven back and forced from their intrenchments, and



PUBLIC BUILDINGS

pursued to Fort Royal, which was stormed and taken by the Parliamentarians. Fifty of Lord Willoughby's men were killed and a hundred taken prisoners; all the ordnance was dismounted and many houses burned. The place being untenable, Sir George withdrew his troops on board of his fleet.

Colonel Modyford and Lieutenant-Colonel Burch were the leaders of the moderate party, and intrigues were carried on between them and the Admiral of the Parliamentary fleet. A conference was secretly held in the night on shore with Captain Park, Colonel Drax and Mr. Raynes, the latter being empowered by Sir George to offer such conditions as were reasonable.

On Saturday, the 6th of January, 1652, Colonel Modyford drew up his regiment, consisting of one thousand men and one hundred and twenty horse, and induced them to declare for the Parliament; the articles agreed upon were sent to Lord Willoughby, who refused compliance, and put himself in a state of defence. Colonel Modyford's house now became the headquarters of the Parliamentary force, and Sir George, having been informed of the state of affairs, arrived on the 8th of January, in the *Rainbow*, landed and proclaimed the authority of Parliament.

Lord Willoughby collected a force of three thousand men and marched against the Parliamentary forces. It was evident that he did not trust his soldiers, a great number of whom had already deserted. He therefore held a council of war with his officers; while thus occupied, a ball from one of Sir George's great guns struck the house and carried away the head of the sentinel who was standing before the room. During the night, Lord Willoughby fell back two miles. The three days following, it rained so hard that Sir George could not advance against him; and before they could march, Lord Willoughby sent a trumpeter with a demand for a treaty, to which Sir George Ayscue, whose strength was much greater,

and who desired to avoid the destruction of the island, which had already suffered so much, consented. The reason which induced Lord Willoughby to offer terms of submission was on account of his abandonment by those from whom he expected powerful support. It became likewise evident to him that, should he be taken prisoner, without a treaty, he could expect no mercy, as he was a deserter from the Parliamentary forces.

The commissioners appointed to treat from either side, met on the 10th of January, and on the following day they signed "The Charter of Barbados," the articles in which are alike honorable to those who demanded and those who granted them. Of the favorable terms secured by the Royalists, Sir George reported to the Council of State that "there were some things which we were very unwilling to grant," but that one month's war with two armies on foot, would have utterly ruined the place.

Lord Willoughby, who had been impeached by Parliament, and had had his property in England confiscated, was, by these articles, restored to all his rights of person and property, in England, Barbados, Antigua and Surinam.

All the inhabitants of the island were forgiven for any acts committed by them during the Civil War, also, their lands, goods and money which they had in Barbados, England, Scotland or Ireland were restored to them, and all trade to be "free with all nations that do trade with England."

These articles appeared so advantageous and mild that the inhabitants would have had every reason to congratulate themselves if they had been held inviolable. Two months however had not passed after the signing of the treaty, when the new Legislature met on the 4th of March, 1652, and passed an Act requiring Lord Willoughby, by twelve o'clock (noon,) on Friday, the 12th of March, 1652, to repair on

board the "Red Lion," then riding at anchor in Hawley's Bay, which ship was appointed by the State's Commissioners for him. He was further required not to land thereafter at Barbados under the penalty of being proceeded against as an enemy to the peace of the island, excepting with the Parliament's leave. Power was given to him to appoint an attorney for the management of his affairs in the colony. Another Act was passed on the same day banishing a number of the principal planters of the island who had been supporters of Lord Willoughby, and all acts passed by him for the defence of the island were repealed.

Colonel Daniel Searle was appointed Governor of the island; his administration gave general satisfaction, numerous laws were passed, and the island seemed to recover from the effects of the internal conflict.

Lord Willoughby (of Parham,) went to his settlement on the Surinam river in Guiana, which is now the capitol of Dutch Guiana and known as Paramaribo. On the accession of Charles the Second to the throne, Lord Willoughby was restored to the government of Barbados, under the title of "Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the island of Barbados and all the other Caribbee Islands." Lord Willoughby appointed Colonel Thomas Walround (his friend and faithful adherant, who had been banished with him) his Deputy-Governor.

On the 28th of July, 1666, Lord Willoughby sailed with seventeen sail and nearly two thousand troops, and took possession of St. Lucia. On the 4th, of August he sent three frigates to the Saints to destroy some French ships which were lying there. Observing symptoms of an approaching hurricane, he was extremely anxious for the return of the ships, but the ship of the officer in command having received some damages, it could not be refitted before night. At

6 o'clock in the afternoon, the gale commenced and continued through the night with the greatest violence. Every vessel and boat upon the coast of Guadeloupe and in the Saints was driven ashore, and of the whole of Lord Willoughby's fleet, only two were ever heard of afterwards. The whole coast of Guadeloupe was covered with the wrecks, among which was recognized a figure from the stern of Lord Willoughby's ship.

On the arrival of the news of Lord Willoughby's death, the King issued a commission to his brother, Lord William Willoughby, to be Governor for three years; he continued in office till April, 1673, when, owing to ill health, he resigned, and appointed in his stead, Sir Peter Colleton. He died in England in 1674, having greatly endeared himself to the inhabitants during his administration, by the many important and beneficial laws which were passed, proving him to be an effective and upright governor. Thus ended the reign of the Lords Willoughby in Barbados. It is acknowledged that the administration of these two Lords was prudent, mild and equitable, and well calculated for the prosperity of the island.

The most important measure that was adopted during Lord Willoughby's administration, was that abolishing of the proprietary form of government in Barbados, and making a crown colony of the island. Upon the restoration of the King, there remained to Lord Willoughby nine years of the lease granted him by Lord Carlisle, unexpired, and on his application for a renewal of his commission, it was evident to the planters that they were still regarded as under the patent of the Earl of Carlisle, and mere tenants at will. Notwithstanding the two acts that had been passed confirming their rights in severalty to their estates, they considered that their validity might be sooner or later disputed. It was finally decided that the gov.

ernment should assume all incumbrances and settle all claims against the island, that the proprietary government should be dissolved, and that the planters should consider themselves as legally confirmed in the possession of their estates in fee simple. In consideration of this, it was stipulated that the whole revenue subject to the charge of the Governor's maintenance should be at the disposal of the Crown. On account of the great charges necessary in effecting this settlement, and the expense incumbent on the Government in Barbados in maintaining the honor and dignity of His Majesty's authority, an Act was passed on the 12th of September, 1663, "for settling the import of four-and-half per cent. in specie upon all dead commodities of the growth or produce of the island that shall be shipped off the same."

This enormous duty fell heavily on the planters of Barbados for one hundred and seventy-five years; in spite of all endeavors during succeeding generations to relieve themselves of this heavy burden, it was only repealed in the reign of her present Majesty.

Sir John Atkins was appointed Governor, in 1674, at a salary of eight hundred pounds per annum; he fixed his seat of government at Fontabelle. It is considered that the island reached its greatest prosperity at this period. When he assumed the government the population was estimated at 150,000 inhabitants. During his administration, an insurrection that threatened to ruin the island was fortunately discovered, and only the adoption of the most energetic measures prevented its breaking out. The conspiracy was planned among the Coromantee negroes and had been in agitation for nearly three years. Their plan was to choose Cuffy, a Coromantee negro, for their king, and by sounding trumpets and gourds and setting the sugar cane on fire, they intended to give the signal to their confederates. Their masters were all to be massacred, and the handsomest of the white women

were to be reserved for their desires. Anna, a house servant of Justice Hall, overheard the conversation from the garden between a young Coromantee and his comrade, the former refusing to have anything to do with the plot. Anna prevailed afterwards upon the young negro to reveal the conspiracy to his master, who immediately conveyed information of it to the governor, who took such energetic measures that the leaders in the plot were apprehended before their plan was carried into execution. Seventeen were found guilty and executed, six being burnt alive and eleven beheaded; five, who were impeached, hung themselves before their trial came on.

The rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, the natural son of Charles the Second, caused a number of unfortunate persons, implicated, or accused of being so, to be transported to Barbados and other West India Islands. These unfortunate men were treated most inhumanly; on their arrival they were sold as goods or chattels. Among these unfortunate men were divines, officers, and gentlemen who were employed in menial work, "grinding at the mills, attending the furnaces, and digging in that scorching island, being bought and sold from one planter to another, or attached like horses or beasts for the debt of their masters, being whipped at the whipping post as rogues, and sleeping in sties worse than hogs in England."

Oldmixon observes that they were treated with such rigor that their condition was rendered almost as bad as that of the negroes.

CHAPTER VIII.

WARS WITH FRANCE. ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

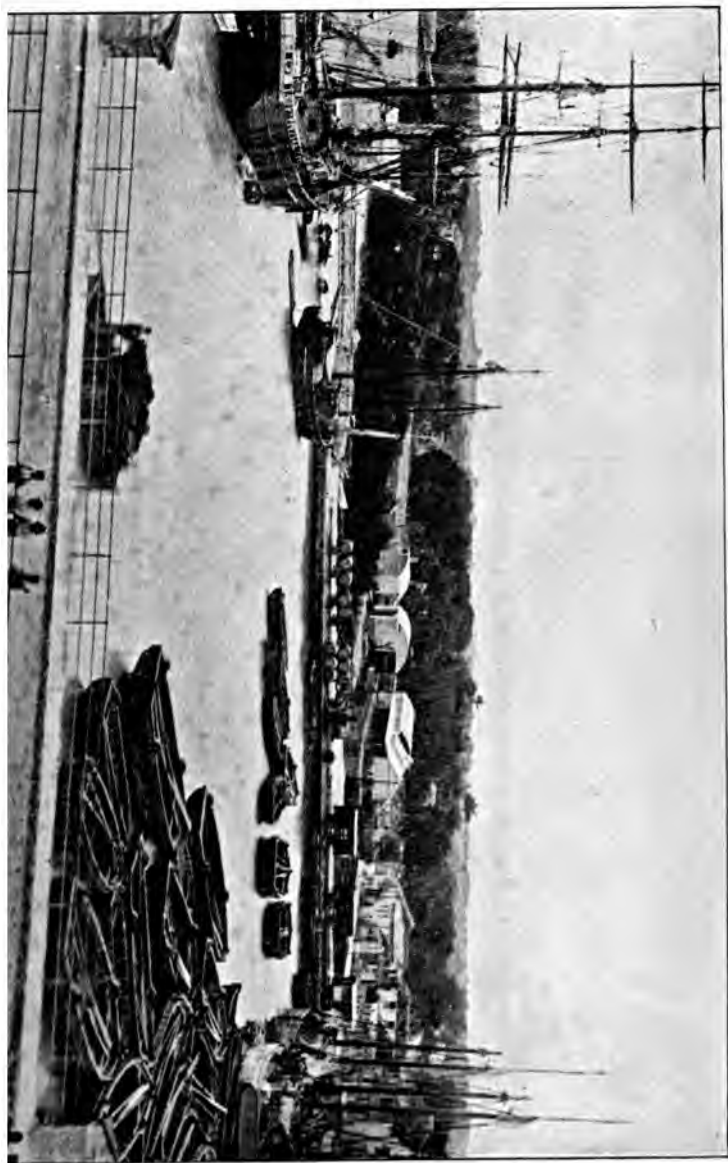
The revolution of 1688 caused the flight of James the Second to France, and William and Mary came to the throne; when the information of these occurrences arrived in the West Indies, the French, who were the protectors of the Stuarts, commenced hostile proceedings against the English settlers in St. Kitts. They were joined by some Irish Roman Catholics, and committed the greatest cruelties, not only in St. Kitts, but likewise in the adjacent islands. A party of Irish landed at Anguilla and treated the defenceless inhabitants most barbarously. Oldmixon, in his ancient chronicle, says: "These wretches of Wild Irish, thinking it impossible for men to be poorer than themselves, took away from the miserable inhabitants even the little they seemed to have; drove the peaceful toilers of the sea from the island, and occupied their settlement." They enjoyed, for a time at least, all the privileges of home rule, and spent their time fighting among themselves until England assumed the direction of their affairs. This being the state of affairs in the West Indies, the Barbadians began to fear for their own safety; and when General Codrington, who had been appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands, applied to Barbados for assistance, the Assembly decided to give all the help they could. Sir Timothy Thornhill volunteered to lead an expedition for their relief. He was authorized to raise a

regiment, which was done in less than two weeks, and equipped at the public expense. It sailed from Carlisle Bay on the 1st of August, 1689, and arrived at Antigua on the 5th, and was there joined by General Codrington's forces.

St. Bartholomew's was first attacked and captured, and seven hundred prisoners taken. The town of Basseterre and the island of St. Kitts were next taken after a desperate resistance on the part of the French. St. Eustatia surrendered after a five day's siege, and Anguilla re-captured.

Sir Timothy Thornhill then returned with his regiment to Barbados, with the satisfaction of knowing that he and his troops had mainly contributed to the success of the British arms. On the 2nd of August, 1692, the Legislature voted him its thanks for his gallant service, and gave him, as a present, one thousand pounds.

This year a fearful contagion, probably yellow fever, brought on the slave ships from Africa, made its appearance. The mortality among the inhabitants was very great; many of the crews, both of men-of-war and merchantmen, died off completely. The great distress this caused on the island, and the decrease in the number of the whites in consequence of the fearful epidemic, encouraged the slaves to form a new conspiracy. A day was appointed for a general revolt, the Governor was to be massacred, the magazine with its stores to be seized, and the forts to be surprised. The project was nearly ripe for execution when it was fortunately discovered. Two of the leaders were overheard and instantly arrested; they refused to reveal their confederates, and rather submitted to be hung in chain for four days without food or drink. Their courage, however, at last gave way, and upon a promise of a free pardon, they confessed who their accomplices were. It was said the projected insurrection was instigated by French emissaries from Martinique.



In 1693, a new expedition was sent against the French; Barbados furnished and equipped two regiments, and gave the command to Colonels Salter and Boteler. The expense of this undertaking amounted to thirty thousand pounds, which was a heavy burden for so small a community. The squadron was under the command of Sir Francis Wheeler, with fifteen hundred troops from England under Colonel Foulk. Colonel Codrington, with Lloyd's regiment and a body of troops from Antigua and the other Leeward islands, joined the fleet. An attack was made on St. Pierre, Martinique, in which the Barbadians distinguished themselves; but when success seemed certain, the troops received orders to re-embark. The fever which prevailed to a fearful extent among the troops was given as the reason of the ill success; but it was said that many of the officers being Irish Roman Catholics, dissatisfaction among the commanders was really the chief cause of the failure.*

On the 4th of May, 1702, Queen Anne declared war against France and Spain. Commodore Walker was despatched to Barbados with six ships of the line, having four regiments on board, the latter being billeted on the inhabitants.

Barbados entered into schemes of privateering, and many vessels were fitted out to act against the French. Sixteen of them meeting together near Guadeloupe, the men landed on the island, burnt a great part of the estates at the west end of it, and carried off a large number of negroes.

The slaves made another attempt this year to throw off their yoke. It was their intention to seize the forts and to burn Bridgetown; the plot was discovered, and many of the leaders executed.

In 1761, the British ministry planned to annihilate the power of France in the West Indies.

*Schomburgh's History of Barbados, pp. 306.

A regiment was raised in Barbados under the command of Sir John Yeamans, and these troops joined General Monckton's forces. Upon the 5th of January, 1762, Admiral Rodney, with eighteen sail of the line, besides frigates, bombs and transports, and Monckton's force of nearly fourteen thousand men sailed from Barbados and anchored on the 8th in St. Anne's Bay in Martinique.

On the 14th of February, that island finally surrendered. The expense of raising and equipping the corps of Barbadians amounted to £24,000. Besides the troops, the island had sent a large supply of provisions to the army while it was besieging Martinique. The House of Commons in England voted £10,000 as a compensation to the Government of Barbados for the assistance it had rendered in this expedition.

The success of the British arms produced, in 1765, friendly relations between the contending powers; but Martinique and Guadeloupe were restored to France.

The unfortunate measure of the British ministry, imposing the unconstitutional Stamp Act on the colonies of America, excited in Barbados the greatest astonishment; nevertheless, his Majesty's loyal subjects in this island submitted to it. Not so in the island of St. Kitts, where the inhabitants, instigated by the crews of some vessels from New England, burnt all the stamped papers upon the island, and obliged the officers appointed for their distribution to resign their offices. They then went over, in a body, to Nevis to assist their neighbors in taking the same rebellious proceedings. The inhabitants of Barbados remonstrated against a measure evidently so pernicious, and the government was obliged to abandon the project. During the few months it was in force, £2,500 were collected at Barbados and remitted to England.


The unfortunate dissensions between the colonies and the mother country, produced most disastrous results in the West Indies, as these colonies depended for supplies upon the continent of North America. When the rupture took place, the Barbadians found that their stock of provisions was estimated at scarcely six week's consumption. Captain Payne arrived at that time from Boston, for the purpose of purchasing provisions for the British troops who were besieged in Boston by Washington's army, and were in distress for want of arrivals from Europe. The Governor gave him permission to purchase the requisite provisions ; a step which raised the greatest complaints among the populace. It was prohibited by the Assembly, who sent an address to the King professing their loyalty and attachment to the throne and beseeching his Majesty to relieve the prevailing misery and distress by timely assistance. The memorial stated that the island had eighty thousand black and twelve thousand white inhabitants to support. The petition for relief to the British ministry was heard in 1778, and the government sent three thousand barrels of flour, three thousand barrels of herrings, and a large quantity of peas and beans, with direction to sell them at cost. The Barbadian Government sent an address to the King expressing their gratitude for this acceptable relief.

The numerous American privateers which now infested these seas materially injured the trade of the islands; one ventured by night into Speight's Bay, where on discovery, he was fired at from Orange Fort and forced to withdraw. Another privateer captured several fishing boats with many slaves aboard. France having recognized the independence of the United States, war was again declared against that country. These stirring times awakened the old chivalric spirit which so eminently distinguished the Barbadians of a century before. A descendant of the

brave Sir Timothy Thornhill, who bore his name, having raised and equipped a company of infantry at his own expense, it did efficient service under General Vaughan at St. Lucia and Antigua. In this war the Barbadian troops as usual distinguished themselves by their bravery.

The peace with France was of but short duration; hostilities commenced early in 1803, letters of marque and reprisal were granted against the French and Batavian Republics. The first Consul was at that time too seriously occupied in subjugating the insurgent slaves in Hayti to be in a condition to form schemes for invading the British colonies. England therefore took the offensive, and Commodore Hood with General Grinfield sailed on the 19th of June from Carlisle Bay to attack the French and Dutch possessions; where the greatest success crowned their endeavors. The colonies of St. Lucia, Tobago, Demerara and Berbice were successfully reduced, and fell into their hands without any great loss. Sir Samuel Hood reported on the 20th of November that since the breaking out of hostilities he had captured thirty-nine vessels, six of which were vessels of war. Among the prizes was the famous French privateer schooner L'Harmonie, which had been more destructive than any other that had appeared in the West Indies.

Napoleon sent Admiral Missiessy in 1805 with a squadron of five sail of the line, three frigates, two brigs, and transports with four thousand troops, under the command of LaGrange, to the West Indies. They arrived on the 20th of February in Martinique. When information of the arrival of this formidable armament in the Caribbean sea reached Barbados, it excited the greatest apprehensions in the inhabitants, and it was deemed necessary to adopt the strongest measures to guard this island against surprise.



The French squadron first made a descent upon Dominica; and having levied a contribution upon the merchants of Roseau, next went to St. Kitts where they arrived on the 5th of March and soon effected a landing. They exacted from the colonists £16,000 in currency and £10,000 sterling, in a bill which was negotiated by an American merchant resident of St. Kitts. From thence they proceeded to Nevis and Montserrat, both of which were laid under contribution and the ships in the harbor destroyed.

When the news of the descent of these freebooters upon these islands became known in Barbados, the inhabitants feared that a similar fate might await them. The arrival of Admiral Cochrane on the 3rd of April with a naval reinforcement, was therefore hailed with the greatest delight.

Another French fleet of eleven sail of the line, six frigates and two corvetts, under the command of Admiral Villeneuve, left the harbor of Toulon on the 30th of March and entered Fort Royal in Martinique on the 14th of May.

Lord Nelson in the *Victory*, with the fleet under his command, arrived at Barbados on the 4th of June, 1805, where he joined Admiral Corchrane.

About this time information was received that Diamond Rock (previously mentioned in the chapter on Martinique) commanded by Captain Maurice had capitulated on condition that the garrison should be allowed to march to the Queen's Battery on the northerly slope of the rock, with drums beating and colors flying, and there lay down their arms. The troops stipulated to be sent to Barbados at the expense of the French government, but not to serve again until regularly exchanged. The garrison consisting of one hundred and eighty men including Captain Maurice and two officers, were consequently embarked on board *La Fein* and arrived at Barbados on the 6th of June. They had bravely defended themselves for

three days against a squadron consisting of two sail of the line, one frigate, one brig, a schooner and eleven gunboats, manned by fifteen hundred men. Want of ammunition and water obliged them to surrender on the 2nd of June. A court martial was held on the "Circe" in Carlisle Bay on the 24th of June for the trial of Captain Maurice, the officers and crew of his Majesty's late "sloop Diamond Rock." They were honorably acquitted and highly commended for their spirited defence of the rock. This great conquest was the only achievement of the combined French and Spanish fleet in the West Indies this year.

The news of Lord Nelson's great victory at Trafalgar over the combined fleets of France and Spain on the 21st of October 1805, and his death in the action, reached Barbados on the 20th of December. The 23rd of the month was dedicated to the celebration of the victory by a brilliant illumination in Bridgetown, and a funeral sermon on the death of the hero was preached on the ensuing 5th of January in St. Michael's church. A general mourning was observed by the inhabitants of the island, and a subscription was made for the purpose of erecting a monument to Nelson's memory which was erected in Bridgetown. On October 8th, 1809, Lieutenant-General George Beckwith was appointed Governor and Commander-in-chief of the island of Barbados, which gave general satisfaction.

War vessels with a great reinforcement of troops arrived on the 29th of December 1808, and forming a part of the grand army which assembled under the command of Governor Beckwith, for the purpose of reducing those of the West Indies islands which were still in possession of the French. The naval force was under the command of Admiral Corchrane. The expedition embarked on the 28th of January 1809, and arrived off Martinique the following day. After a five days siege the island capitulated. The



gratifying news was received in Bridgetown with demonstrations of joy, and a brilliant illumination of the town. The enemy's squadron having taken shelter in the Saints, General Maitland with a corps of three thousand men, was sent to co-operate with the navy under Sir Alexander Corchrane in the reduction of those islands. The forts were captured and the troops surrendered, but the French squadron escaped.

On the 22nd of January 1810 the army under Sir George Beckwith sailed from Martinique for the reduction of Guadaloupe, the last stronghold of the French in the West Indies and the South American coast. The island was in possession of the English within nine days after the landing of the first division. The French lost six hundred killed and wounded and sixteen hundred prisoners, besides eight hundred dispersed about the country. St. Martins surrendered on the 16th of February, St. Eustatius capitulated on the 22nd, and Saba on the same day. The capture of these small islands was of little importance in itself, but it accomplished the final expulsion of the French flag from the West Indian archipelago. The value of these islands to France, and the depredations on the British commerce made by swarms of privateers which were fitted out or found protection there, rendered their conquest one of the most important measure effected during that year; while another circumstance although not of primary importance rendered their conquest desirable, namely the uncertain position of affairs in 1809 between the United States and England: for in case of a rupture, these islands in the hands of France would have rendered a combination for the conquest of the British possessions not only probable but successful. Martinique and Guadaloupe in the hands of an enemy were dangerous neighbors to Barbados, and the rejoicings of the inhabitants at their conquest was

therefore natural, not only as a success of the British arms but likewise as removing apprehensions which were not unfounded. War was declared by the United States against Great Britain on the 18th of June 1812; scarcely had it been announced when swarms of American privateers spread over the West Indian seas. Thirty had sailed the day following its announcement. These privateers almost annihilated the commerce of the British islands in these seas; several were cruising in the vicinity of Barbados and captured the mail boats; and scarcely a vessel reached its ports without being boarded by Americans, or if left to proceed, without heavy contributions being exacted. The 'Townshend packet' had an engagement with two American schooners, the 'Tom' and 'Bony,' for three hours, within sight of Barbados; and was ultimately obliged to surrender, having previously thrown the mail bags overboard. She was relieved after the passengers had made some agreement for ransom. Another mail boat, the "Lapwing," was taken by the American privateer "Fox" within sight of the island, off the Crane. Many witnesses from the island observed the privateer in chase of a brig maintaining a running fight, until they approached land abreast of the Crane, where the brig vainly made several tacks inshore to avoid her pursuer; but towards dusk the vessels were alongside of each other, and the brig was taken.

Nearly every colony adopted some measures of defence against privateers. The beautiful private armed schooner "Louisa," mounting eight nine-pound carronades and a long nine pounder on a traverse, with a complement of one hundred men left Carlisle Bay on the 9th of January 1813, and did good service in protecting the commerce of the island. The merchants of Barbados also purchased a brig called "The Brave," which had been captured

from the enemy, and offered her to his Majesty's service to be employed on the island station under the name of the Barbados frigate. In eighteen months she captured the French privateer *Napoleon* of eighteen guns and one hundred and eighty men; *L'Heurux*, of twelve guns and ninety men; *La Désirée* of fourteen guns and ninety men; a valuable ship from Cayenne; and a Spanish brig; and recaptured an English Guineaman and an American ship. The Barbados captured the American privateer *Fox*, of five guns and seventy men, off *Auguilla*; which gave great satisfaction to the inhabitants of Barbados, as she was the privateer that had previously cut out the mail packet *Lapwing* in sight of the island.

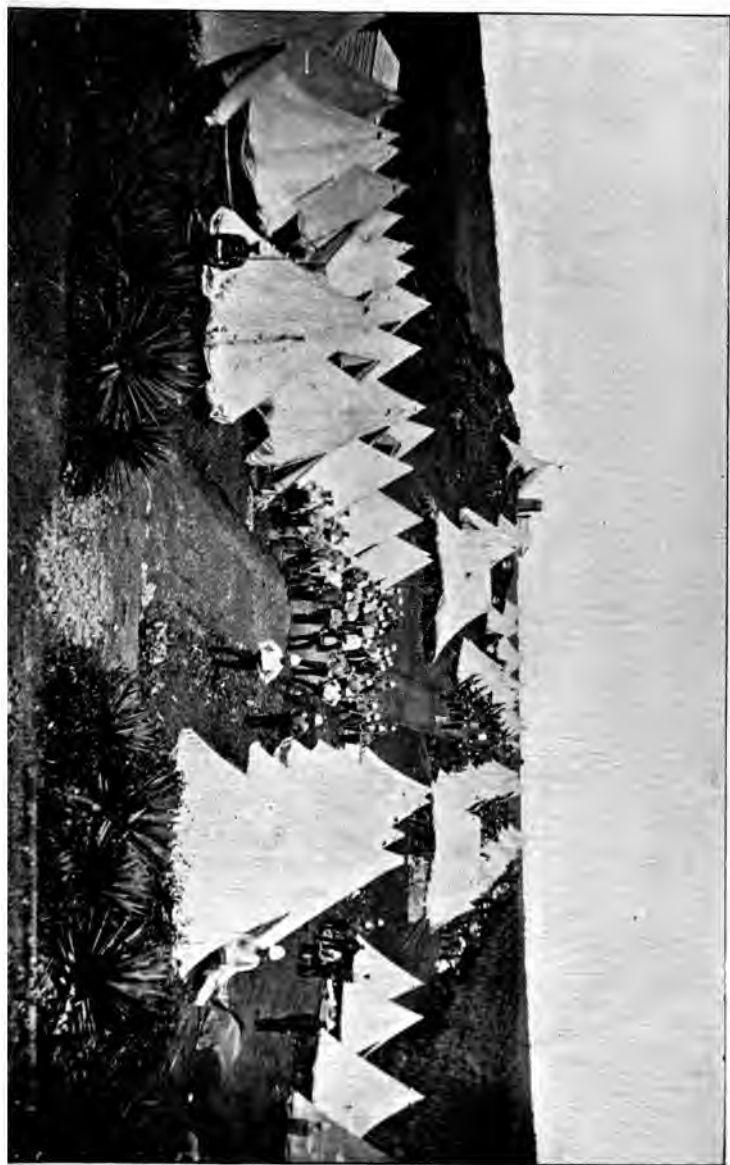
The treaty of peace between England and the United States was ratified by President Madison on the 18th of February 1815; this news was hailed with delight in Barbados, for the war had entailed great losses and an enormous expenditure on both countries. It subjected Barbados to great inconvenience, as she depended at that period much more upon foreign importation than upon her own resources for the sustenance of her laboring population.

The island was destined to enjoy scarcely one year of peace before it was plunged into the horrors of a negro insurrection. On an estate then called *Franklyn's*,—since known as the *Vineyard*—there lived a free colored man named *Washington Franklin*, a person of loose morals and debauched habits, but superior to those with whom he intimately associated. To him was afterwards distinctly traced the practice of reading and discussing before the slave population those violent speeches which were at that period delivered against slavery in the mother country. There is no doubt that he conceived and planned the outbreak that spread such desolation over the island. He artfully disseminated the report among the negroes that on Christmas day 1815, or at latest

on the succeeding New Year's day, a period would be put to their slavery; and being disappointed, it was given out that the owners prevented this. Distorted accounts of the insurrection of the negroes in Hayti were related, as worthy of imitation and as exhibiting a prospect of those rights which were unjustly withheld.

At eight o'clock in the evening on Easter Sunday, 14th of April 1816, a heap of cane-trash was fired on Bayley's plantation, as the signal of revolt; it was promptly repeated by the setting on fire the trash-heaps and cane fields on every estate in the upper part of the parish of St. Philip. The fearful reality now burst upon the white inhabitants, and they were awakened to the peril of their situation. The storm burst upon them wholly unprepared for such an event. The fire spread during the whole night from field to field, from one estate to another; a long night of horror and uncertainty was at last succeeded by day, and the first gleam of light discovered fresh indication of revolt. "Mill after mill on the revolted estates was turned into the wind to fly unbended, and bell after bell was rung to announce that the slaves of such plantation had joined in the revolt. The rebellious mob increased at every step as it advanced; on arriving at the residence of a Mr. Bayne, who kept a store of dry goods and hardware, the slaves broke into the it and armed themselves with bills, axes, cutlasses and whatever edged instrument they could lay hold of, and then proceeded with increased boldness to the plantations of Harrow, Busby Park, Oughterson's, the Thicket, Three Houses, and the Grove, committing every kind of outrage on the estates on their way.

The earliest news of the outbreak reached Bridgetown on Monday morning between one and two o'clock; the island was immediately placed under martial law, and the troops called to arms. The




militia was placed under the command of Colonel Codd, and the regular troops under Colonel Mayers; and between eight and nine o'clock Monday morning they commenced their march towards the parish of St. Philip. The Christ Church battallion of militia assembled first at Fairy Valley, and the first opposition was made to the progress of the rebels by a detachment of that corps, which about noon met a large body of the insurgents at Lowther's yard. Several were armed with muskets, and they displayed the colors of the St. Philip's battalio[n] which they had stolen. The rebels dared the militia to "come on;" they were, however, quickly dispersed, but not without bloodshed on their side. The regulars, in conjunction with the militia, advanced rapidly toward the parish of St. Philip, which suffered most, as the inhabitants had been unfortunately prevented by the general and simultaneous rising of the slaves from uniting for their own defence. Thence the insurrection had spread into the adjoining parishes of St. John and St. George. The first body of the insurgents were met at Sandford plantation in St. Philip's, but it dispersed as soon as fired upon. A soldier was shot from one of the negro houses wherein most of the slaves had hidden themselves. The military were soon in possession of the whole parish. Some negro houses were burnt on the following day; by the evening, however, the insurrection may be said to have been subdued.

The negroes implicated in this outbreak were tried by court martial; upon full evidence of their guilt, several were convicted, and the sentence of death was carried into effect on the plantation to which the offenders belonged. Upwards of four hundred prisoners were sent on board of ships in the bay. One hundred and twenty-three were convicted and sent to Honduras on the ship "Francis and Mary" on the 25th of January 1817, where they were dis-

posed of according to their crimes ; and thus ended the slave insurrection.

The struggle for liberty in the former Spanish territories in South America and the concentration of lawless characters who profited by it, caused the Mexican and Caribbean sea to swarm with pirates, who, under the Spanish or Columbian colors, committed every outrage on the vessels of European nations. The United States and England sent several powerful squadrons to protect their trade and citizens especially near Cuba, where the pirates gathered on its coast, were in most instances the crews of vessels formerly employed in the African slave trade and comprised the refuse of all countries. These outlaws committed the greatest cruelties upon the merchantmen of all nations ; a state of affairs which continued for ten years before the Caribbean Sea was entirely free from such depredations.

The several attempts which had been made during previous years, by the free colored and free black inhabitants of the island, to obtain a repeal of various acts which continued their political disabilities, had been hitherto fruitless. Mr. Robert Haynes, member for St. John's parish, introduced on the 22nd of February 1831, a bill into the House of Assembly, the object of which was to remove these disabilities. It passed the House on the 28th of March, only four members voting against it. This act conferred upon the colored class the same rights as those possessed by the white inhabitants, to elect, or be elected members of the House of Assembly, vestrymen, or to serve as jurors to try real actions, provided such individuals should have the necessary qualifications of age and the possession of the stipulated free-hold or other property. An act was also passed relieving the political disabilities of His Majesty's subjects in Barbados professing the Jewish religion. Both of



these acts subsequently received the King's sanction.

Having now arrived at a period when slavery was forever banished from the British dominion, and nearly eight hundred thousand human beings were released from bondage, it will be well to say a few words on this most important subject. Among the numerous benevolent individuals who so early as the seventeenth century raised their voices against the iniquity of the slave trade, was George Fox, the founder of the Society of Quakers or Friends. Their efforts became more decided, when Mr. Granville Sharp with infinite difficulty had established the right of slaves to their freedom on coming to England. Lord Mansfield declared on the 22nd of June 1772, in the name of the whole bench, that slavery could not exist upon the soil of England. Public attention was then strongly attracted to this question, and great and laudable efforts were made to procure the abolition of the slave trade. On the 18th of April 1791, Mr. Wilberforce moved in the House of Commons, a resolution that all further importation of slaves should be prevented. The motion was lost, but it did not prevent him from renewing it at almost every succeeding session. The opposition to the measure in 1805 aroused the indignation of the British people, so the Government now took the initiative step in the great act. An Order of his Majesty in Council interdicted the importation of slaves into British colonies. The united claims of justice and humanity triumphed ultimately over every opposition, and an imperial act dated the 25th of March 1807 decreed the prohibition of the slave trade under heavy penalties, offering bounties to those who should be instrumental in detecting transgression against it. This was the first serious blow struck against slavery. Although at that early period the debates did not breathe a thought that the promoters of the question intended to undermine the whole fabric; it must have

been evident from that moment that slavery could not remain permanently. The two evils were so closely connected that the defeat of the first involved the ultimate destruction of the latter.

In the year 1814, after the peace, Great Britain endeavored to obtain the consent of France, Spain, Portugal and the United States to the abolition of the slave trade. The party advocating the entire abolition of slavery in the British dominions had meanwhile grown stronger. Missionaries in connection with the philanthropical societies were sent to the West Indies, who reported on the state of the colonies, not in all instances in the pure sense of charity. Mr. Wilberforce, now far advanced in age, was succeeded by Thomas F. Buxton as the great champion of the cause in the House of Commons. Mr. Buxton brought forward a resolution in March, 1823, "declaring that slavery was repugnant to the principles of the British Constitution and of the Christian religion, and that it ought to be gradually abolished throughout the British dominion." The motion was rejected in the House, and in order to allay the feelings of the nation at this defeat, one of a similar nature was substituted by Mr. Canning and ultimately adopted. The resolutions were cautiously worded ; nevertheless they in the most distinct terms recognized the principle that Parliament ought to aid in the extinction of slavery.

It was an epoch in the history of this great measure ; it was the first time that the abolition of slavery was mentioned in the House of Parliament on the authority of the Ministers ; and this proceeding now led to decided steps on their part, and they recommended to the colonial legislatures the amelioration of the condition of the slaves. This recommendation was received by the masters with indignation, as an infringement of their rights ; and it was denounced as an attempt of the British Parliament to legislate for

the colonies, a right which the colonies with separate legislatures did not recognize so far as this affair of internal policy was concerned. The imperial Parliament wisely forbore to press its claims, or to interfere further with the colonial Assemblies at that period.

Left to themselves the colonies exerted themselves to render the state of the slaves more comfortable. The slave laws of Barbados had been consolidated as early as 1817, and an association was formed in 1823 for the purpose of affording religious instruction to the slaves. Eight thousand negroes received religious instruction through the instrumentality of this association, which numbered among its members, the Governor, the clergy and the most respectable part of the inhabitants. Nor was this action restricted to Barbados, but in the other colonies progressive improvements were adopted, such as might prepare the slave for a future participation in civil rights and privileges.

The persistent anti-slavery agitation in England, together with the constant dread of a negro insurrection, and the fact that commerce was subjected to the depredations of lawless pirates, whose depredations raised the insurance to the rates prevailing in war times, combined to depress the value of property in the British West Indies at this time at least forty per cent.

The year 1833 brought at last the decision that slavery should cease at a determined period. This great result was accomplished without the loss of a single life, or the firing of a gun, or a disturbance of any kind. The bill was introduced by Mr. Stanley, afterwards Lord Stanley, at that time Secretary for the Colonies; it passed the House of Lords on the 19th of August 1833 and receiving his Majesty's sanction, was made known by the King's proclamation dated September 4th, 1833. Mr. Wilberforce, the great advocate of suffering mankind, lived to hear of the gratifying progress which the measure for the

entire abolition of slavery had made in the imperial Parliament, and died on the 29th of July 1833 in his seventy-fourth year, a few days before Mr. Stanley's bill passed the House of Commons.

This bill enacted that from the 1st of August, 1834 all persons who should then be duly registered as slaves, and be of the full age of six years and upwards, should become apprenticed laborers in the service of the person previously entitled to their services as slaves. The apprenticeship of such laborers as had previously served as domestics, tradesmen, mechanics etc., was to cease on the 1st of August 1838; and of such as were attached to the cultivation of the soil and manufacturing of sugar, on the 1st of August 1840. It was further declared that on the 1st of August 1834, slavery should be abolished and unlawful throughout the colonies. The Act decreed that a sum of twenty million pounds sterling should be granted as a compensation to the owners of the slaves, which amount was to be distributed and apportioned by a commission of arbitration. Of this sum £1,721,345 19s. 6d. sterling fell to the share of Barbados.

CHAPTER IX.

INHABITANTS, WHITES, COLORED AND NEGROES.

The whites form the governing race in Barbados, nearly the entire wealth and business of the islands being in their hands, although they form at the present time but a small and constantly decreasing fraction of the whole population of the island, for out of a total population of about 200,000 there are only about 15,000 whites, 50,000 colored or mixed, and 135,000 negroes.

When the English settlers colonized this place, they changed their sky, but not their characteristics; they brought with them the obstinate tenacity of purpose, dogged perseverance, and untiring energy of their race, and turned this island into a garden. They brought with them, too, that love of freedom and sturdy independence that characterized the New England settlers, their friends and relatives.

Henry Winthrop, the son of John Winthrop, the great Puritan Governor, came here with the first band of settlers under Captain Powell, three years before his illustrious father founded the town of Boston and Massachusetts Colony. These were the men who colonized Barbados; such for the most part their sons remain, still Englishmen, though their fathers for several generations may have been born on the island; and for this reason they are still, and must remain, the governing class. Many families

have altogether left the colony, probably retiring to England, and thus of the old names a great number are now missing. Members again of other old families have come to grief from one cause or another, and their descendants are now living in humble positions, or have emigrated to other islands, or to the United States. These early settlers were the unconscious pioneers of all the wealth and commerce and beauty and science, which has in latter centuries made this lovely isle the richest gem of all the tropic seas.

The poor whites occupy relatively the same position in Barbados that the "crackers" do in the Southern States. They are the descendants of convicts, or of prisoners taken in the civil wars in England during the Commonwealth, and the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. Many of the political prisoners were English gentlemen, royalist officers, or divines, sent here and sold as slaves for a term of years.

The officials of that day was not so particular as they might have been, and did not always take the trouble to make sure whether these gentlemen were active royalists after the execution of the King or not, and the petition of several of them to the home government seems to show that little inquiry was made. The more that there were of these unfortunates to be sold as plantation slaves the better it was for the pockets of the public officials who had charge of their transportation and sale; and so royalist gentlemen changed hands quickly at the rate of fifteen hundred pounds of sugar per man. When such treatment was meted out to English gentlemen, what wonder that thousands of Irish, men and women, were sent here by Cromwell and sold into slavery, leaving their descendants to lead a miserable existence, not fit to work, but not ashamed to beg. The memory of these things has passed away in England and is

even lost in Barbados, where the contemptuous name given by the Ulster settlers to the bare legged native Irish, sticks to their descendants today, although it has lost all meaning to the Barbadian, who do not know why he calls another, or is styled himself, a "Red-leg;" a curious instance of the persistence of a name notwithstanding the loss of its signification. It is said in Ireland that the cry of Cromwell's Puritan troopers when "harrying the Irish" was "To Hell with them, or to Connaught," Having fairly filled the latter province, and pious troopers as they were, not being familiar with the route of the other locality, they determined to send them to the next hottest place they knew of, and so shipped them between decks to Barbados. These things are still remembered in Ireland, for the bitterest invocation that an Irish peasant can call down on the head of an enemy today is embodied in "The curse o' Crum-mel on ye."

If Cromwell sent the native Irish to Barbados to prevent their making trouble in Ireland, he only succeeded in changing the scene of their operations, judging by the two following proclamations copied from the original records of the Council and House of Assembly of Barbados.

"Governor's Proclamation for Disarming the Irish."

"My selfe and Councill havinge taken into consideration ye considerable number of Irish freeman and servants within this Island and the Dangerous consequences (in this juncture of tyme of Wars betwixte the Commonwealth of Ingland and Spaine, both in Europe & heere in America) that may ensue to this place upon the appearence of an Enemy, if the Irish & such others as are of the Romish Religion should be permitted to have any sorte of Armes or Ammunition within their houses or Custodye. . . . Therefore in the name of his Highness Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of Ingland, etc."

"Signed Danyell Searles."

"Governor's Proclamation, 22 Sept. 1657."

"Whereas itt hath of Late binn taken notice that severall of the Irish nation ffreemen and women who have now Certain place of residence and others of them doe wander up and down from plantation to plantation as vagabonds refusinge to Labour or to put themselves into any Service, but continuing in a dissolute, lewd and sloathful kind of life, putt themselves on evill practises as pilferinges, thefts, robberyes and felonious Acts for their subsistency and indeavoured by there example and persuations to draw Servants unto them of sd Nation to the same kind of Idle and Wicked courses. . . . Therefore in the name of his Higness the Lorde Protector, etc."

"Signed Danyell Searles."

Ligon informs us that when he visited Barbados in 1647 there were 50,000 whites and more than double that number of negroes there, which is probably an exaggeration. He says, "The island is divided into three sorts of men, viz., Masters, Servants and Slaves. The slaves and their prosterity being subject to their Masters forever are kept and preserved with greater care than their servants, who are theirs but for five years according to the laws of the Island. Truly, I have seen such cruelty done to Servants, as I did not think one Christian could have done to another. Upon the arrival of any ship that brings servants to the Island, the Planters go aboard; and having bought such of them as they like, send them with a guide to his Plantation, and being come, commands them instantly to make their cabins, which are made of sticks, withs and plantine leaves. The next day they are rung out with a Bell to work at six o'clock in the morning, with a severe Overseer to command them, till the bell rings again, which is at eleven o'clock, after dinner at one o'clock they are rung out again to the field there to work till six. When the negroes are brought to us, the Planters buy them out of the ship, where they find them naked.



They choose them as they do horses in a market, the strongest and most beautiful and youthful, yield the greatest price. Thirty pound sterling is a price for the best man Negro, and twenty-five for a woman ; the children are at easier rates. As for the Indians, we have but a few, and those fetched from other Countries, some from the neighboring Islands, some from the Main, which we make slaves, the women are used in making the Cassavie and bread in which they are better versed than the Negroes, the men we use for footmen and killing of fish, which they are good at ; with their own bows and arrows they will go out, and in a day's time kill as much fish as will serve a family of a dozen persons for two or three days. They are very active men and apt to learn anything sooner than the Negroes, and as different from them in shape almost as in color. We had an Indian woman, a slave, in the house, who was of excellent shape, and color of a pure, bright bay, who would not be moved by any means to wear clothes. This Indian dwelling upon the Sea-coast, upon the Main, an English ship put into a Bay, and sent some of her men ashore, to try what victuals or water they could find. But the Indians perceiving them to go far into the Country, interrupted them in their return and fell upon them chasing them into a wood, some were killed and some taken, but a young man amongst them straggling from the rest, was met by this Indian maid, who upon the first sight fell in love with him, and hid him close from her Countrymen, in a cave and there fed him, till he could safely go down to the shore, where the ship lay at anchor, expecting the return of their friends. Seeing them upon the shore they sent the long boat for them, took them aboard and brought them away. But the youth, when he came aboard at Barbados, forgot the kindness of the poor maid, that had ventured her life for his safety, and sold her for a slave, who was as free born as he. And so poor Yarico for her love, lost her

liberty." A large pond on the Kendal plantation is to this day called Yarico's Pond, the place where Ligon first met the unfortunate Indian girl.

During the civil war in Barbados, the negroes seem to have made as much trouble for the planters as the Irish did, for at the same time that Governor Searle issued his proclamation against the Irish, the Council passed the following order concerning the negroes.

"Commission for ye Generall Hunting of Negroes."

"The Councill and Gent. of the Assemblie taking into consideration the grate number of Negroes that are out in Rebellion committing murthers, Roberies and Divers other mischeifes to many of the inhabitants of this Island desired the Rtt Hon. the Governor that he would pleased to Issue Commissions for a generall huntinge of the sd Negroes through the Island upon a Certain Daye to be by him appointed, to the ende such evils may for the future bee prevented and the Island preserv'd in peace and tranquillity. Sept. 23, 1657."

Most of the inhabitants of Barbados are black; the colored people, by which name the Mulattoes, Quadroons and Octoroons are known in the West Indies, shade off from brown to copper-color and then to a sickly yellow. The copper-colored or "red people," as they are called, here have the advantage over the pure negro in good looks, having probably some Indian blood, as many Indians were sent here in the early days and sold into slavery. These people have often stalwart and stately figures. When young, and while their faces preserve the roundness of youth, the colored people are fairly good looking; but men and women, especially the latter, age very quickly, so that a handsome colored woman of over thirty years of age is hard to find, and as to a handsome negro or negress one would be a veritable "black swan."

There is no doubt that the continued prosperity of

Barbados since the emancipation of the slaves is owing to the density of the black and colored population. The population of Barbados is nearly 1,200 to the square mile, it being the most densely populated place in the world. In Jamaica and other West Indian islands, wherever on emancipation the newly ransomed slave could "squat" on unappropriated fertile land, he did so. Preferring the unlimited enjoyment of his ease to any dignity he saw associated with labor, strongly suspecting that the West Indies had not been included in the primal curse, and being certain that without any sweat of his brow he could eat things to him sweeter than bread, he struck against work, and contented himself with doing no more than the very little that was necessary to support life and to buy himself a scanty amount of clothing. Thus great tracts of fertile land were allowed to go out of cultivation, every plantation which was permitted to run to waste increasing the area open to the squatter, who indeed naturally preferred to settle upon land that had been lately tilled, and where fruit trees were already flourishing, rather than to make his own Eden on fresh and hitherto uncultivated soil, requiring laborious work to clear. A few cocoanut and bread-fruit trees and a few banana and sugar cane plants, with a small patch of yams, sufficed for all his wants.

In this way the results of emancipation were much more disastrous in the other islands than in Barbados; in the latter place there was not a foot of waste soil on which to squat, so that it was a question of either work or starvation with the Barbadian negro.

When the extraordinary cheapness in Barbados of such living as satisfies the negro is considered, it will be seen that three or four day's work in a week at a shilling or eighteen pence per day is quite sufficient to enable the laborer to support himself in comfort. His honest income is supplemented of course by any chance appropriation

of his neighbor's fowls or sugar cane that may come in his way, and he is aided by his concubine who generally provides by her own earnings for the maintenance of herself and such of her children as may not have died of neglect.

It is seldom that the Barbados negro will emigrate, though his fine physique makes him a valuable laborer when he is willing to work ; but the advantages of Barbados are too seductive to be counterbalanced by any inducements that his employers in other places can offer. He prefers a little work in Barbados with small pay, to high wages in Trinidad or Guiana.

On the whole the Barbadian negro does not improve on close acquaintance, and a residence for a short time on the island will go far to evaporate any enthusiasm for "Free Suffrage, or the Brotherhood of Man." For notwithstanding some remarkable exceptions, the general verdict passed upon the negro as he appears in this island must be that he is a creature of a low type of humanity, whether his present condition be one of arrested development or of retrogression from a higher state.

There are black and colored men in Barbados who are gentlemen of culture, such as the late Sir Conrad Reeves, Chief Justice of Barbados, whom the writer had the pleasure of meeting several times. We also have had in the United States such men as the late Frederick Douglass, but to hold such men up as fair examples of the negro race is much the same as if Shakespeare were taken as an example of the Anglo-Saxon race. These two men were probably the most prominent men of the negro race of their day in the world, and yet they were not fair specimens, for they each had white fathers. The intellectual growth of children is perhaps the best guide as to the *modus operandi* of Nature in the intellectual development of races of men. The savage is in much the same position with regard to

the intellectual power of the average civilized man as a child is. The negro remains a grown-up child as regards the higher powers and faculties of the human race. This is strikingly exemplified in the experience of those engaged in teaching the negro, both in the West Indies and the United States. The little negroes up to the age of about twelve years are quite as sharp-witted and quick to learn as the white child, and are often precocious. But when the years of puberty are approached a change comes over the child. It is as if a potent voice said, "Thus far and no farther." The intellect and reasoning power seem to be suddenly arrested, the lower faculties and animal nature receive an impetus, and the clever child too often settles down into the dull and gross adult. This sudden change is accounted for by the fact that the negro brain is at this time arrested by the premature closing of the cranial sutures and lateral pressure of the frontal bone, the result being that the average weight of the negro's brain is ten ounces less than that of the Caucasian.

There is at the present time in the United States upwards of ten million black and colored people, but out of this vast number there are not a half dozen persons that have reached any position of prominence. Contrast this with other races that have endured as great an amount of persecution as ever the negro race has, particularly the Jewish people. If the negro race were the equal of other races it would be impossible to keep this number of people in subjection.

CHAPTER X.

*BARBADOS AS A HEALTH RESORT, AMUSEMENT
AND RECREATION.*

Barbados is one of the most salubrious places in the world ; the great extremes of from hot to cold, such as is experienced in many winter resorts, as in Florida, Italy and the south of France, being here unknown, its climate is especially adapted to make it an agreeable and advantageous winter residence for those afflicted with lung and throat trouble, who have to spend that season of the year out of England or the United States.

The strongest argument in favor of the salubrity of Barbados is the fact, that the records of the garrison there for the last twenty-five years show that it is the healthiest station at which British troops are quartered anywhere in the world. The purity of the air in Barbados, as shown by a most careful analysis by the government professor of chemistry, is remarkable ; the island being largely of coral formation, there are no swamps to breed malaria, and the northeast trade wind blowing constantly across the island cleanses it of all impurities. The island enjoys almost perfect immunity from small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles and other infectious diseases ; and when they do occur they are of an extremely mild type, owing probably to the constant and thorough ventilation, which the warmth of the climate

permits and encourages. The disease that has until recently been answerable for the greatest number of preventible deaths, is typhoid fever. This illness is owing to the lack of any system of drainage outside of the garrison; and in a country so densely populated, the sewerage by infiltration finds its way into the wells and ponds from where the poor people derived their water. This is shown by the large decrease in this disease since the introduction of the water-supply from an unpolluted source, the town and suburbs being now supplied with the purest of water. The greatest scourge in the past has been yellow fever, but with strict quarantine regulations and greater attention to cleanliness, good air, and good water the ravages of the disease have become less frequent and destructive. There is probably no year in which cases of yellow fever are not introduced into Barbados from other West India islands, or from the mainland of America; but for twenty years before 1881, the disease had failed to spread and was confined to quarantine; and since 1881, though several seamen brought it here, there has been no epidemic. The chance of yellow fever ever becoming epidemic on the island should not prevent invalids from visiting it as a health resort, for such an event is extremely problematical, especially during the cool season.

The seasons in Barbados are but two, the wet and the dry, or the hot and the cool. The wet season lasts from the beginning of June to about the end of October, the dry extending over the remaining months. While the wet season lasts there are frequent and heavy showers, with occasional thunder storms. During the dry season, and especially throughout the latter half of November, through December, January, February, March and April, the northeast trade-wind blows steadily and the climate is delightful. The heat from the direct rays of the sun, as might be expected in a place so near the

equator, is much the same all the year ; the difference of temperature and the much more marked difference of sensation being mainly caused by the direction and force of the wind. During the dry season, the temperature in the neighborhood of Bridgetown and Hastings, being on the leeward side of the island, ranges from 80° to 82° in the shade during the middle of the day, while at night the thermometer shows from 73° to 76° . At the Crane and Bathsheba and other places on the windward side of the island, the temperature is from three to five degrees lower.

This equability of temperature, night and day through the long dry season, renders the climate very favorable for those suffering from pulmonary affections, and is no doubt in a great degree the cause of the almost perfect immunity Barbados enjoy from phthisis and other diseases of the respiratory organs. The climate of Barbados is remarkably beneficial to elderly people, who, suffering from no specific disease, but merely from that debility and general decrease of vital power which accompanies old age, have here in a marked degree recovered strength with mental and physical elasticity. The climate makes little or no demand upon their strength, it costs scarce any expense of vital power to keep up animal heat, and there is no risk of congestion of the lungs, of pleurisy or of bronchitis and similar diseases. Invalids desiring medical attendance while residing in Barbados will find many duly qualified practitioners, graduates of distinguished universities who have gained a reputation for skill in the art of healing ; among whom may be mentioned Drs. Bowen and Gaskin.

There is considerable more attention given to business in Barbados than is usually the case in tropical countries. The Barbadians are the Yankees of the West Indies ; they boast that there is no place



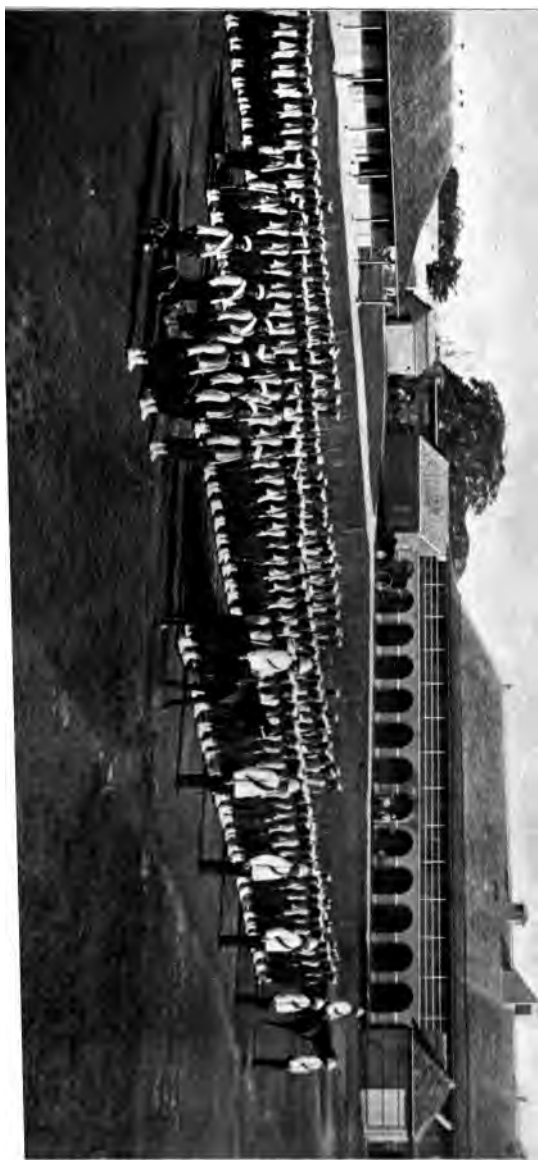
there for Jews or Portuguese, who are found on the other islands and on the mainland, occupying prominent positions in trade circles. This is literally correct, for the Jews who were here formerly in great numbers, are now almost unknown. There is not an unoccupied gentleman in the place ; it is not therefore surprising if amusements, like other things, being a matter of demand and supply, the leisured stranger will find this place dull in comparison with fashionable summer resorts in England and the United States. With an influx of visitors whose chief occupation would be how to spend their time in the most agreeable manner, there is no doubt they would be quickly followed by those whose business it would be to cater for their amusement.

The Savannah is the principal playground for the Barbadians ; it is a level field of over forty acres in extent, about the size of Boston Common, almost circular and surrounded by a belt of trees, among which the beautiful glossy "evergreen" predominates. All around, underneath the trees, runs a carriage road ; while outside again are the garrison buildings, barracks, officers quarters, offices, and other buildings standing in detached blocks. To the south lies the sea, while on the northeast the background is formed by the green hill of High-Gate. The Savannah is not only the parade-ground of the troops, but the play-ground of the garrison, and for that matter of the island as well ; for it is here that the Barbados races are held, and a portion of the ground is occasionally used for their sports by a local athletic club, and here the garrison athletic meetings, pony-races and frequent "gymkhanas" or goat races come off.

Here in the afternoon the visitor will find in full swing the games which had been laid aside for months before he left home. He will see in one corner of the great green parade ground, a cricket match

being fought out between rival companies of a regiment or between a garrison or a civilian club ; at another part of the grounds he may find the officers "at home" to their friends, and the military band discoursing sweet music, while several lawn-tennis parties are enjoying themselves at a tennis-court. At another part of the grounds, some mounted officers are tilting at the ring or the tent-peg, or making the scene more gay with their variegated jackets while they pursue the flying ball at polo. Of course these various sports are open to all spectators, the immediate friends of the officers and of non-commissioned officers being accommodated in separate enclosures, and hospitality dispensed under the shade of marquees and tents. One of these garrison meetings form a sight well worth seeing by the visitor, with the fluttering pennons, the gaily colored dresses of the negroes, the picturesque uniform of the Zouave soldiers of the West India regiments, the red or white of the European infantry, and the parti-colored jackets of the jockeys. There is spirit of rollicking fun shining in the ebony faces of the negroes, and bursting into loud shouts of laughter at the slightest incident that seems comical ; while above the hum and cheers of the crowd swell the strains of the band the whole picture framed in by that belt of wonderful green.

The introduction of lawn-tennis has proved a great boon to the residents here, and the game seems to have taken a permanent hold of the people. Courts have been laid down in all directions, and, those of the principal island club at Enmore, the lawns at Government House, the residence of the Governor, and Queen's House, the quarters of the general officer commanding in the West Indies, and those of some of the leading people of the island, are thrown open for weekly receptions, so that frequent opportunities are given for the meeting of people, young and old,



of which full advantage seems to be taken. The arrival of the North American and West Indian fleet is eagerly looked forward to. While the admiral remains, a period of from ten days to two weeks, generally during the months of January or February, a succession of balls, dinners, picnics, gymkhanas, regattas and sham fights takes place, with many entertainments on board the different vessels of the fleet. At this season, also, the war-ships of foreign nations frequently visit the island; so that it is not unusual to see the harbor crowded with ships flying the flags of many countries; while the roads and streets of Bridgetown swarm with sailors and resound with unfamiliar accents of many different languages.

As almost every foot of the country is under cultivation it is needless to say there is no hunting to be had, for with the exception of the monkeys in Turner's Hall woods, and they are exceedingly shy, there are no wild animals on the island; nor is there any shooting worth the name, although some species of plover and snipe rest here for a few days on their migratory passage from America to some unknown land. While the "birds" stay, everyone in Barbados who has a gun brings it out and there is quite an excitement about the "shooting;" but there are usually more gunners than there are birds.

There are no streams of fresh water for fish to live in, there is no fishing with rod or line; good fishing, however, can be had on the leeward of Bridgetown, where the sea deepens very slowly, so that at a considerable distance from shore the water will not be deeper than from forty or sixty feet, with a white coral bottom so pellucid that the fish can be seen at a great depth issuing from their hiding places among the coral and luxuriant sea-mosses that surround the submerged coral reefs. The fisher seems to be looking down into a huge aquarium, and, as it were, admitted to see the home

life of the finny inhabitants. The Barracouta and Kingfish will afford the most sport, as well as prove more palatable than most of the others; the former may be caught of considerable size and weighing up to sixty pounds, while the latter is one of the most vigorous fish in the sea.

If plenty of excitement is desired, it can be had by those who are proof against sea sickness, in catching sharks, which abound, especially in December and January, off the coasts of the island. On the windward side, sharks of considerable size are often taken by fishing from the rocks; but for those who are willing to rough it and are not afraid of the sea, the best plan is to hire a small schooner for a few days and to go to one of the recognized shark-grounds off the coast. The excitement of the struggle with a large shark is so great, (and the natural enmity between the man and fish is at such a moment at its height,) when one sees the vengeful, glaring eye of the captured fish still struggling to be free, and hears the snap of those terrible jaws, he feels as if he were avenging the injuries of his race. There is no occasion that shows the savage instinct of man, covered by a thin veneer of civilization, plainer than when witnessing the fight to get a large and vigorous shark on board. The largest shark caught in Barbadian waters was taken alongside of a captured whale; it measured twenty-five feet in length, and a man of 5ft. 6in. in height could walk through his gaping jaws.

At Speightstown the whale fishery is still carried on, and much sport can be had in catching sharks when a whale is being stripped of his blubber. The workmen at such times are too busy to do more than make an occasional lunge with their cutting spades at any shark who is too greedy; each party seems intent on his own business, that is to secure as much blubber as they can.

It will not do to leave out all mention of whist

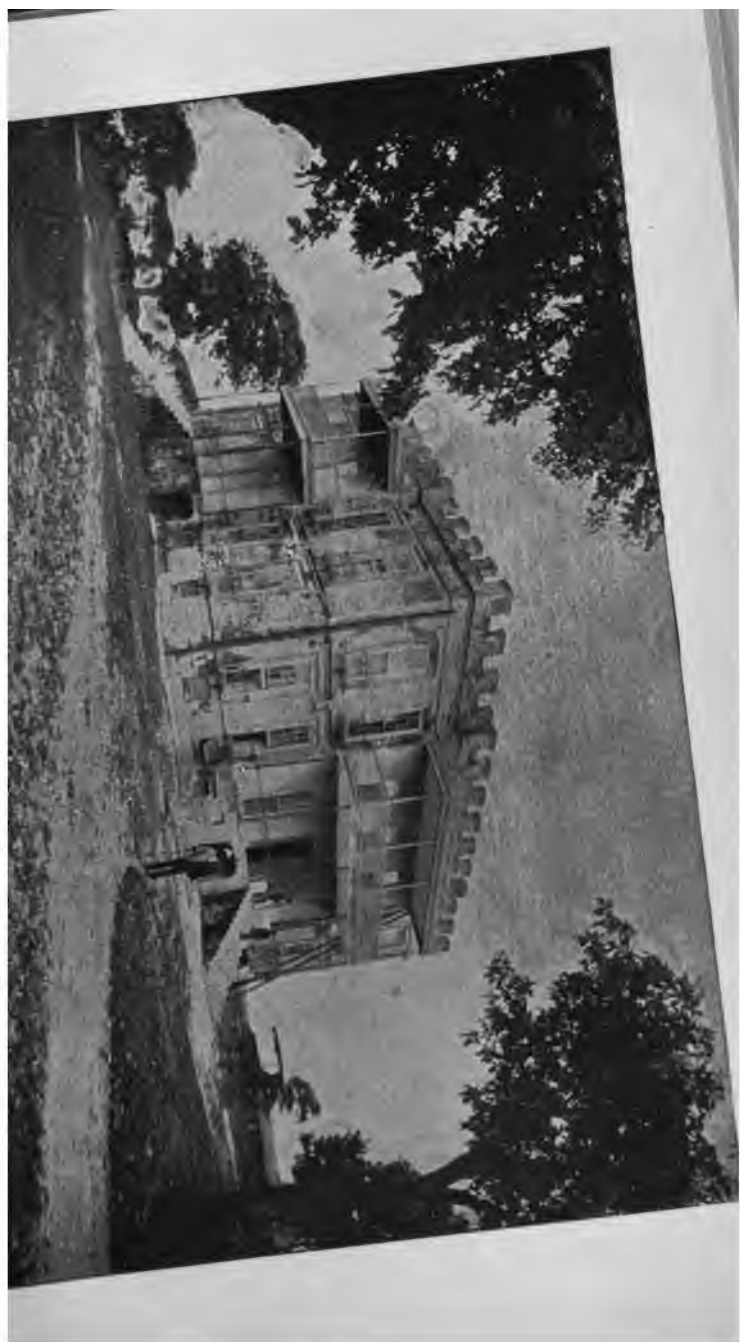
when describing the amusements and recreations of the Barbadians, at least of the middle-aged and elderly class, for at all private parties, and at the Bridgetown Club, whist is the popular card game, and from constant practice the gentlemen of the island acquire great skill thereat.

CHAPTER XI.

*SEASIDE RESORTS, "THE CRANE" AND
"BATHSHEBA" RAMBLES IN THE
SCOTLAND HILLS.*

A favorite watering-place of the islands, which all strangers should visit if only for a few days, is "The Crane;" so called from a shipping place, which, with its customary hoisting apparatus, was once to be seen there, but which has long since disappeared, every vestige of commerce having vanished from this coast. Though not exposed to so violent a sea as that which thunders against the cliffs of St. Andrews and St. Lucy, yet the uncertainty of currents and the vicinity of the sunken reef of "The Cobblers" have placed this spot at a serious disadvantage for purposes of commerce, when compared with places on the leeward shore.

The coast line for some miles near "The Crane" is rugged and black. Vast masses of rock have fallen from the cliffs, undermined by the erosive action of the sea. This is especially noticeable at a place a little to the south, where the cliff has been split off from the bottom to the top, a distance of eight to twelve feet, separating the bases of the rocks, while their summits are, in places, close together or in actual contact. This is a characteristic of the shores of all coral islands, especially of the Bahamas and Bermudas.



The "Crane" is situated in St. Philip's parish, distant about twelve miles from the Marine Hotel and about fourteen miles from Bridgetown. It is a very pleasant afternoon drive, or the visitor can go by rail to Sudbury station, distant four miles from the "Crane" where a conveyance will meet him from the hotel. There are some furnished houses in addition to the hotel along the cliff, which are occu-



THREE NATIVES.

pied during the warm season by planters and their families, who come here to enjoy the fresh sea-breezes which constantly blow from the ocean.

At a distance of about a mile from the Crane hotel, and within a hundred yards of the sea, stands a large house known as "Long Bay Castle," or as "Lord's Castle." The building is of a pretentious style, the rooms are large and lofty, and the tall mahogany pillars of the dining-room have a fine effect ; the walls

are hung with fine mirrors, but the keen sea air acting for many years has dimmed them.

The house is too large, and its situation too remote for the wants of most Barbadian families, therefore it has been unoccupied for years and is slowly going to decay.

No one should leave Barbados without having paid a visit to Bathsheba, on the northeast or windward side of the island, situated in the Scotland district in the parish of St. Joseph. It is distant seventeen miles from Bridgetown by railroad, and about twelve miles by carriage road.

Bathsheba lies under Hackelton's Cliff, which rising to a height of from 800 to 1100 feet, runs, under different names, for several miles round the windward coast, affording many splendid views. The coast line here is rugged; and the rocks, worn by the tremendous surf, take fantastic shapes. The negroes here, extremely primitive in dress and manners, may be seen fishing from the ledges of the rocks in a nude state, presenting much the same appearance, and using implements almost as primitive as their ancestors did when they fished from the banks of the Niger or the Congo. Bathsheba is most easily reached by the railway, which, descending from the higher level by very steep gradients cut into the face of the cliff, gives the traveller, especially in the morning, some excellent views of the coast scenery of Consett's Bay.

One can of course drive to Bathsheba from Bridgetown; but the road from the summit of the heights is too steep for the comfort of either passengers or cattle; and as the fares are extremely low on the railway, under a half-penny a mile for first-class return tickets, it is needless to say the latter route is generally preferred. As Bathsheba is situated "in the wind's eye" which there blows directly off the sea, it makes a marked difference in the temperature



of that place and those on the southern and western, or leeward coasts. Hastings lying but two miles from east of Bridgetown, but much exposed to the wind, is much cooler than the latter place; and Bathsheba is cooler than Hastings. Bathsheba is within easy distance, by riding, of the finest views in "Scotland," as the hilly northern end of the island is called. The scenery in this part of the island will be found much more diversified than that towards the south, or near Bridgetown. It is possible to spend considerable time in the vicinity of the latter place, and then to leave Barbados under the impression that there is little or nothing in the way of good scenery to be seen. On entering the district of Scotland, however, it is as if one had suddenly been transferred to a different island. The coral formation has disappeared, the color of the soil is different, and there are many steep hills.

Starting from Bathsheba, a very pleasant ride may be had by going up "Horse Hill," and so by the high road to Castle Grant. If one turns off by a track to the left which meets the road just beyond this place, he will soon find himself amidst some of the finest scenery in Barbados; for his path crosses Welchman's Hall Gulley, which he can from this place enter easily, and leads him close to the celebrated Porey Spring.

Having passed Lammings, the bridle-path cut in the side of the coral cliff just where that formation ceases, will lead him under immense rocks, which, in many places overhang the rugged path, the ground descending almost perpendicularly to the bottom of the deep and fertile valley that lies between Mount Hilliby range and the one which is continued by Bissex Hill and which terminates in the sea by the precipitous oceanic formation. The valley viewed from this path is very lovely. Near at hand, and

immediately below the spectator's feet, the landscape is thickly studded with fruit trees. The bread-fruit tree, and those bearing the bread-nut, lemon, orange, sapadilla, golden-apple, custard-apple and sugar-apple, overshadow the little huts that dot the steep slopes, and perch upon every jutting rock, by their variously tinted foliage, and many colored fruit, diversifying the prevailing greenness; the fruit, however, will prove to be like the gorgeously tinted tropical fish, very beautiful to the eye but lacking in taste. The steep sides of the hill is unfit for the



ROADSIDE SCENE.

growth of the sugar cane, and on this account it happens that it is occupied as "spots," by many of the negroes and "Redlegs," who often own the land, and grow on their tiny patches arrowroot and fruit, to the great improvement of the landscape. The "Redlegs" are poor whites, the descendants of the "Wild Irishry" who were sent here and sold as slaves by Cromwell. This opprobrious name was given by the Ulster settlers to the kilted natives of the country, and still sticks to their descendants, although it has lost its meaning, and no Barbadian knows why he calls another or is styled himself a "Redleg."

These poor white people are more numerous in the Parishes of St. Philip, St. Joseph and St. Andrew than in any other. They are very similiar in their appearance and manner of living to the "Crackers" found in the Southern States, and can be traced back to the same origin.

The rich cane-producing valley, lies between its defending hills, stretching away for miles, and terminated by a strip of glistening sand, beyond which is a fringe of dazzling foam, and the indescribable blue of the ocean. To the stranger, who has been previously acquainted with the tame scenery in the vicinity of Bridgetown, the first sight of this valley will be a revelation.

On proceeding further, the visitor finds the bridle-path strike the road again, by following which he will pass "Cane Field" with its glowing hibiscus bloom, and still further on will descend into a deep and narrow glen with precipitious, but wooded sides; crossing by a rude bridge, a little stream that rushes at the bottom in many a miniature cascade, he will find a path towards the right which leads to the foot of a conical hill, Mount Misery, from the summit of which the sea surrounding the island can be seen, except at one point, where the Peak of Hillaby shuts it from view.

From Cane Field it is but a few minutes ride to Porey's Spring; but as that place can be easily reached from town, and the ground already covered is quite enough for one day's work, it is better to return to Bathsheba by the road past Maynard's, which runs through a picturesque part of the country. Then, taking the way towards Bissex Hill and descending on the southeastern side by a steep roadway, the tourist can regain the hotel at Bathsheba by way of Frazers, Nullows and Joe's River.

Within fifteen minutes walk of Bathsheba, by the way lying along the sea shore towards the northwest, lies the

oil district, where petroleum is still obtained, although the supply falls short of what it was when the wells were first sunk. These oil wells are situated in a bare and desolate-looking gorge of the Chalky Mount Hills, close to the railway and the sea shore.

Above the wells, and occupying many of the summits and ravines of the hills between Chalky Mount and Bissex Hill, are the potteries of Barbados, carried on in the most primitive manner. Every man mixes his own clay, has his own rude wheel, generally turned by some member of his family in his little hut, and finally his own furnace. The ware produced



CARRYING POTTERY TO BRIDGETOWN.

is coarse, but the very coarseness of the ware forms, as it is used in Barbados, its greatest merit. It is very porous, and the vessels permit a very rapid evaporation of water, especially when placed in the wind, thus keeping the contents at a temperature much lower than that of the surrounding air.

For this reason, although the ware is sold at a small price, it is highly valued; and no Barbadian house, from the Governor's residence down to the

poorest hut, is considered furnished without its assortment of "juglets," and "monkeys," so called according to their shape, and the absence or presence of a handle or spout. The part taken by the woman of the family is that of distribution; and it is wonderful to see how they will descend the steep hills, with enormous loads of ware stacked on large trays upon their heads. These huge burdens they will carry upon trays fifteen miles to Bridgetown, remaining in the town and its vicinity till they have sold off their stock, a process they can only effect by walking many miles from house to house. The potters are a cheerful, independent set of people, and not inclined to work or worry more than they need. When watching the dark-skinned and half naked potter at his primitive wheel in Barbados, it seems strange to think that from such humble origin sprang the art to which the highest skill, immense capital and well organized labor, are at the present time being devoted at Sevres, Meissen and Worcester.

To reach the potteries from Bathsheba it is advisable to procure a pony or mule, as there will be some pretty difficult climbing to do, as well as considerable distances to travel.

It is also in this district, on patches among the hills, too small and with soil too poor for the successful cultivation of sugar cane which requires a deep and fertile earth, that the arrowroot is grown and manufactured. It is prepared in as primitive a manner as pottery is. The proprietor or tenant of an arrowroot patch usually owns a peculiar little wind-mill, almost a toy in size, usually half in ruins, the worn sails patched with garments which being no longer of any avail for "raising the wind" are utilized for catching it. In these mills the cleansed roots are ground, the juice being allowed to settle, and the surface liquid is then poured off. The deposit of fine powder is then washed with water, and again allowed

to settle. This process is repeated according to the degree of purity required in the manufactured article, and the powder or starch finally resulting is spread on boards to dry. The manufacture of the article is not of sufficient quantity to supply any for exportation.

CHAPTER XII.

CAVES AND RAVINES.

Caves abound in all coral or limestone formations, and Barbados is not an exception to this rule; the island contains many large caves, hollowed out of the coral rocks by the dissolving and denuding influence of running streams of fresh water, or by the action of the sea. This process is more rapid on coral islands than it is where the rock belongs to an older limestone formation. The entrance to the caves are usually small crevices in the rock, often masked by vegetation, such as is seen at Cole's Cave, situated in the bottom of a romantic ravine in St. Thomas' Parish.

After passing for some yards through the narrow entrance to this cave, it becomes more broad and lofty; the floor, too, here is dry and remains so till "the fork" is reached, where the cave divides into two parts, at a distance of some three hundred yards from the entrance. The shorter and less interesting branch remains dry, but a great part of the floor of the great cave is occupied by a stream of clear water, which, issuing out of the rock, follows the course of the cave as far as it can be explored. This stream is one of the principal sources of the water supply of the Bridgetown Waterworks Company.

No outlet to it has been discovered; it probably is submarine, and comes up at Freshwater Bay, distant about five miles from the cave. All along the shore

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of this bay, the bather can feel the sand being pushed up under his feet, and trace in the clear water the ascending jets of fresh water, which are sufficient in amount to make a perceptible difference in the saline matter held in solution by the waters of the bay as compared with that of the surrounding sea, the waters of the bay being about half fresh. There is a tradition that a duck was marked and put in the stream and was carried away by the current, and some days after it was recovered near Freshwater Bay, very much exhausted and nearly stripped of its feathers, probably by coming in contact with projecting rocks, and passing through fissures in coming to the surface.

The largest cave can be reached by following the course of the stream, along a path made above the water pipes. The roof and sides of the cave were at one time covered with stalactites, many of them of great size, but those near the entrance, and generally in the more accessible parts, have been broken off and carried away by persons desirous of adorning their gardens with "rockeries." The roof of this cave also presents a most remarkable appearance, in consequence of being studded with numerous cavities or pits of a rounded form, resembling inverted saucers or calabashes, from a few inches to twenty inches in diameter, and from half an inch to six inches in depth. No satisfactory reason has been assigned yet as to the origin of these cavities. If they occurred on the floor of the cave, they could be easily explained as caused by eddies in the stream, which by sweeping round pieces of harder stones or pebbles could, by constant attrition in the course of time, have hollowed out these holes ; but there are no pits in the floor of the cave, they are all in the roof, and the presence of stalactites in the cavern is proof that the cavern was aerial when they were formed.

At a short distance from where the stream issues, the cavern becomes more spacious, and a basin is formed which has received the name of the Bath. From here it gradually lessens in height and finally becomes so low as to render it necessary for the visitor to stoop and follow the course of the stream by crawling along, until it is not possible to follow the cave for a greater distance. By burning a piece of magnesium wire the cavern can be brilliantly illuminated, producing some very fine effects.

No one can drive into the country in Barbados



REPAIRING THE ROAD.

without noticing the many deep and steep-sided ravines, here called gullies, which sometimes run for a distance of several miles intersecting the cane fields. The existence of these gullies have been attributed by some geologists, to the denudating effects of currents, as the island became gradually and slowly elevated above the sea; others believe that they were caused by an earthquake which raised at least the higher part of the island with sudden violence above the level of the ocean, lacerating the

ground in the same way as has occurred in modern times in volcanic countries. Probably both of these causes have resulted in forming the gullies. But, however these ravines may have been formed, they have given to visitors to Barbados, about the only opportunity of seeing wild tropical vegetation. Those in which Cole's Cave and Porey Spring are situated, with those known respectively as Russia and Welshman's Hall gullies, are the principal ones on the island; they are all situated in St. Thomas' Parish and are favorite resorts for picnic parties.

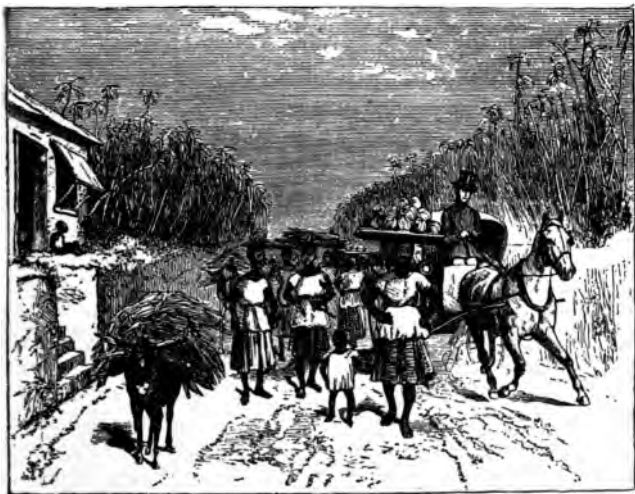
The gully in which Cole's Cave is situated, is well worth visiting, as at the bottom of this romantic ravine is the noblest specimen of the silk-cotton tree on the island. This tree towers far above the other foliage of the ravine, and with its enormous buttress-like roots, supporting many climbing plants and orchids, forms a remarkable object. A species of wood-ant has colonized it, and with infinite labor the insects have conveyed a mass of many hundred weight of earth and débris to one of the great forks of the tree.

Cole's cave and ravine are six and a half miles from Bridgetown: the excellent carriage road leading to it runs through several of the largest sugar estates on the island, and the view from the top of some of the hills over which it passes is very fine.

Welshman's Hall gully is in the same vicinity, one mile distant in a direct line, and about three miles by road, by way of the Bloomsbury estate. It can be reached from Bridgetown by the road passing the Asylum, Cane Garden, and Holy Innocents' Chapel, and visitors should not omit visiting this ravine. On reaching the edge of it, the tourist, leaving his carriage, descends by an easy path running along the side of a little forest of the glossy leaved and aromatic bay tree, soon finds himself at the bottom, under the welcome shade of a grove of nutmeg and cacao trees, the former of which he will probably see laden with

fruit. Some forty years ago, the then owner of Welshman's Hall cleared this portion of the gully and planted it with fruit and spice-bearing trees, but the "spice grove" thus made has long since been allowed to run wild again, and were it not for the unusual profusion of fruits, oranges, lemons, nutmegs, cinnamon and many other rare trees, no one would suspect that a hoe had been struck into the soil.

Turning to the right from the Nutmeg Grove and



GOING TO MARKET.

proceeding down the ravine to the southward, many stalactites are seen, especially on the cliffs to the left, and attention will be drawn especially to one of enormous dimensions forming a massive pillar in support of the rock, which here overhangs considerably. It makes a cave of some depth, from which some exquisite glimpses of the ravine may be had through the spaces between the stalactites. The great pillar, stalactite and stalagmite having met, will be found

to have a diameter of from four to five feet, and is thus among the largest in the world. Passing on from this, a path is found in this side of the cliff overhung by the arched rock all the way, while from the roof great masses of limestone, like huge sugar-loaves, are hanging.



A NEGRO BEAUTY.

The bottom of the glen is here strewn with masses of rock, every crevice of which contains its fertility, while considerable many trees will be seen growing out of the solid stone. The cliff on the opposite, or right hand side as one goes down the ravine, is high and steep, indeed perpendicular, and festooned to the ground with the tendrils and leaves matted into a web of lianas and other creepers. From point to point one is tempted on till a roadway crosses the ravine on a bridge, beyond which there is little to be seen, unless one cares to examine some shallow caves which in times gone by had their entrances hung with doors and were used as store-houses.

On retracing his steps to the grove and then proceeding up the ravine towards the north, he will see a remarkable specimen of the silk-cotton tree, growing on a ledge of the cliff on what is now the right hand side. The tree is not nearly as large as that growing in the neighboring glen of Cole's Cave, but the huge roots are twisted in corkscrew shape; it seems as if they were moulded regularly on the wreathed

curves, while overhead high among the branches, is a network of orchids, which threaten at no distant day to destroy the tree as the wood ants will its huger brother. Passing by the silk-cotton tree and an artificial pond covered with aquatic plants the visitor finds the side of the glen receding further from one another, and the wood disappearing, the sugar cane again taking its place. He has now arrived at the summit of the water-shed, and by walking a hundred yards further over level ground, still between the now far separated and gradually lessening cliffs, he will come to a narrow roadway or path from which he can have a glorious prospect over the famous Scotland Valley; and if he climbs a steep conical peak of coral on his left, will have Hillaby, Fareley Hill, the St. Lucy Coast, Belle Plaine, Chalky Mount and Bissex Hill spread out before him.

Returning by the road leading by Holy Innocents' Chapel, at a distance of about three miles from Welshman's Hall, the visitor will come to a fork in the road, at the junction of which is Sharon Chapel, the old Moravian Missionary station. Turning to the right up this road, the visitor will pass over a range of hills from which some exquisite views can be obtained, especially in the vicinity of "Grand View" estate. Following this road for a distance of about three miles, the visitor will come to Porey's Spring and Gully, which, in a direct line, is about only one mile distant from Welchman's Hall. The upper part of the ravine is full of fruit trees, orange, lemon and guava predominating. At some spots the view is very pretty. As for the spring it was some years ago improved out of sight. A former proprietor, having given the spring to the public, the parochial authorities confined the leaping cascade within walls and tanks, in order that the people living in the vicinity could obtain a pure water supply.

A large bath has been provided, with a constant stream of fresh water, which is open and free to the public.

A drive of half a mile on from Porey's Spring, up a beautifully situated road overhung in many places with fruit trees, gay with rainbow tints, will bring the visitor to Dunscombe, a deeper and better wooded ravine than the one just passed through. Continuing along the same road, passing by "Hillaby," Turner's Hall Woods in St. Andrew's Parish will be reached, distant about three miles from Dunscombe. These woods are visited by most travellers who come to Barbados; they clothe a spur of the Scotland Hills, and are a bit of real tropical forest—the only remnant of the woods which once covered the whole island. The wonder is how they have survived till now; for where land sells at the enormous price that it brings here, and at a spot where no manor house pleads in favor of the prospect from the windows, the incentives towards deforesting must be powerful. However, the woods stand to this day; let us hope that for many a year they may hold their ground against that terrible foe to the wild and free beauties of nature, the sugar cane.

These woods also contain the only wild monkeys on the island, although when the first settlers came here they were so abundant that a price was set upon their heads. The raccoon is now equally scarce, and was also included in the legislative enactment for extirpation; these two animals, together with perhaps an indigenous mouse, are all that were found on the island when first discovered.

The trees in this wood consist almost entirely of Locust, Cedar, Fustic and Bully trees; and on several occasions, when timber was required, trees of more than a hundred feet in height have been felled in this wood. Several trees and shrubs have been found growing which were formerly considered to belong singly to Guiana and Trinidad.





The Boiling Spring, as it is called, is on the side of a water-course in these woods, and is considered one of the great natural curiosities of Barbados. The spring does not boil in the literal sense, it is not even warm, but the natural gas (carburetted hydrogen) that escapes through the soil at the bottom of the cup-shaped depression, bubbles up through the water, which then seems to boil. After a heavy rain, when the underground reservoirs are full of water, and the gas is thus under greater pressure than usual, a considerable quantity escapes ; and on application of a lighted match at such times to the surface of the pool, it takes fire and burns all over the "spring" with a feeble, flickering flame, which yet gives out great heat. In dry weather, the gas escapes in much smaller volumes, and must be collected in a kind of inverted funnel, at the top of which it burns freely, and is thus used to boil the tourist's tea-kettle or to cook eggs.

It is a long, but pleasant drive to the woods from Bridgetown, but as it is only three miles from Belle Plain railway station, a good pedestrian can walk there and back in an afternoon, or visitors who are staying at Bathsheba can arrange to be driven over from there at a moderate cost.

At "North Point," the northern extremity of the island, in the parish of St. Lucy, is one of the most remarkable caverns on the island, The "Animal Flower Cave" has gained a wide reputation, not so much for the size of the cavern, though that is considerable, as on account of its beautiful inhabitants, a species of zoophyte. All along the eastern shore of this district the shore is precipitous, the cliffs descending at many places sheer into deep water. They are fully exposed to the prevailing northeast trade-winds, and to the force of the mighty billows which, gathering speed and power as they sweep from mid-ocean, hurl themselves against

reach, and are suitable for the creature's food ; on the open coral reef, every eddy and current sweeps into these open arms of the animal, its prey ; but in the stillness of the grotto there are no currents, and the actinia, chained to its rock and left without a food supply, would starve and perish. Here is a wonderful instance of the adaptability of living things to a new environment, the actinia sets a trap, it cannot pursue its prey, there are no currents to bring it food, its food then must come of itself ; and so the homely, graceless feelers become like the petals of a lovely flower, glowing with brilliant colors, a cruel trap for the creatures that thought only of sweetness and light.

As soon as the hand approaches to pluck this wonderful flower, the petal-like organs retract themselves, and the stem or tube vanishes into the crevice of the rock whence it issued, reappearing again soon after the hand is withdrawn and the water left undisturbed.

The roof of the cavern is hung with stalactites, from which clear fresh water continually drops into the pools of salt water below.

A visit to this cave is truly a sublime spectacle ; the long Atlantic roll approaches the headland in great unbroken masses, until it comes in contact with the cliffs, when it dashes against them with a deafening noise, filling the opening of the cave with a watery curtain, the effect of which is peculiar and grand. At the commencement when the masses of water are thick and compact, almost total darkness prevails ; then follows suddenly a brownish hue, which changes into a yellow glare, until the wave has retreated, and a bright light breaks through the opening, again to be darkened by the next incoming wave.

A little to the north of "The Crane" hotel, at a spot known locally as Dawlish, is another curious,


natural phenomenon. A cave, to which the sea is admitted by an opening at the bottom of the outward rock, and which is reached by a series of steps cut into or built into the rock, forms a sheltered bath of sea water ; while, on ascending the stairs and looking over a huge stone, another cave will be seen lying close beside the former.

The sea is not admitted into the latter, at least to any extent, but a copious spring of fresh water rises in it, thus forming a fresh water bath, side by side with that of salt water. The water is here so clear that the sand below seems not to be covered by the fluid element, and many a visitor coming here for the first time, supposing it to be a spot of dry sand, has walked directly into water, much to his astonishment.

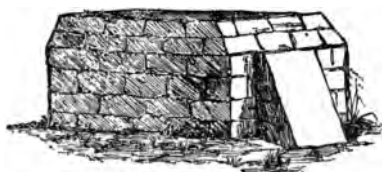
CHAPTER XIII.

*OISTIN'S BAY, CHRIST CHURCH, REMARKABLE
OCCURRENCE.*

Christ Church, is next to St. Philip's, the largest parish in Barbados. It forms the southern point of the island, and possesses less fertility than the other parishes. The Ridge, a hilly elevation, traverses it from east to west, and rises terrace-like from the southern point to a height of 405 feet at the hill near Adam's Castle. These terraces were formerly coral reefs, and they present one of the most interesting instances, illustrative of the theory of a gradual elevation, with intervening periods of rest and denudation, in the geological history of the island. The road leading from Hastings to the eastward, follows the shore, and is exceedingly picturesque. About five miles from the Marine Hotel, Oistin's Bay will be reached, the shore of which is composed of a beautiful white coral sand. In the early days of the colony, a man named Oistin settled here, from whom the bay received its name. Ligon does not speak in very flattering terms of the character of this man, whom he calls profligate; nevertheless, as the population increased, a number of houses were erected on the bay which received the name of Oistin's Town. It must have been a much larger place at the commencement of the last century, than at present. Oldmixon describes it as consisting of



one long street, with a lane in the middle ; it formed at that period the market town of one of the five precincts of the island, and a monthly session of court was held in it. In 1828 the sessions were transferred to the town-hall in Bridgetown. Only a few houses, occupied mostly by fisherman, are now left standing at Oistin's, and these few present a picture of decay.



On an eminence above Oistin's stands "Christ Church ;" the original structure being entirely destroyed by the great hurricane of

1831, the present building was built in 1835 from plans furnished by Captain Senhouse, R. N.

A strange occurrence took place in the adjacent churchyard, which has never been satisfactorily accounted for. The following account, and illustration describing it, is from a pamphlet published in England some years ago.* "Christ Church, and the adjacent burying ground, stands upon a shelf of coral which rises to an eminence of one hundred feet above the level of the sea over Oistin's Town. This church was one of the eleven founded over two centuries ago, at which time various members of the district erected family vaults in the burying grounds appropriated to each church. From the nature of the foundation, these tombs were of necessity formed partially above and below the surface.

The above cut is made from a sketch taken of the vault belonging to the family of the Hon. Colonel Chase, and of which this extraordinary incident is related. It was constructed of masonry, composed of the sawn coral stone of the island and fastened together with cement, which in the course of a few

*Death Deeds, C. J. Skeet, Publisher, London, 1860.

years, became hardened as stone itself ; it is twelve feet long and six and a half feet wide, and is hewn partially through a flinty limestone rock ; the entrance to it was secured by a massive stone which required six or seven men to move. The doorway was in the end ; the masonry projecting at the base and gradually decreasing towards the top, forming an inclined plane against which rested a large slab of solid stone forming a door, which was fastened round with cement to prevent its removal except when needed for interring in the vault, when it became necessary to break the cement before sliding aside this stone door. Immediately inside the door two or more steps descended to the flooring.

Upon an occasion of interment in this vault, August 9th 1812, those engaged in opening it to receive the body were astonished to find that two of the coffins were removed from their places ; one large leaden one was upon the ground, while that of an infant was thrown from its place on one side of the opposite corner.

The black artisans were alarmed and hastened to the church officials to relate this singular circumstance ; but no credence was given to their story, and it was imagined that, actuated by an inkling for mischief, these laborers had, upon the last occasion of interment, in order to create a sensation, entered the vault before closing the door, disturbed the coffins, and left them in this disorder.

In vain were their protestations of innocence ; and even the known horror which all negroes attach to death and burial places was not accepted as a consideration in favour of their assertions. They were accordingly severely reprimanded, and the church officials determining to keep strict watch over this particular vault for the future, endeavoured to prevent the knowledge of what had transpired from circulating beyond those immediately concerned, lest

they should be censured for neglect. They consequently acted with the greatest caution at the closing of the door after the burial had taken place ; having previously seen the coffins re-arranged and the vault restored to its wonted order, they further satisfied themselves that there was no possibility of ingress by any other than the legitimate means.

Time wore on, four years and two months had elapsed when death again visited the family, and the vault was destined to receive another inmate, a tiny coffin and its baby tenant. The officials eagerly repaired to the spot ; external examination proved that it had not been disturbed since last closed ; all appeared exactly as when they left it, the cement round the door was solid as the stone it secured, no crack in any of the walls warranted the idea of violence, and yet when the order was given and the door removed, the vault displayed even greater confusion than on the previous occasion.

This was too serious to be longer overlooked, and the family must be apprised of the occurrence both on this and the previous occasion, while the perpetrators of the deep-laid trick must be discovered if possible, and punished ; but after examining the vault and questioning the masons very closely, the family were disposed to treat the matter lightly : consequently the vault was re-arranged, and closed after the body of the infant had been deposited.

Scarcely two months elapsed before the remains of a relative were removed from another parish to be deposited in this vault, it was opened, and again a mysterious confusion prevailed. The coffins were replaced and the vault again closed.

Two years and eight months passed away and death calling for another consignment to this tomb, the door was removed and the interior for a third time displayed a strange disarrangement of the coffins. It was now regarded more seriously than hitherto ; the

account of the mystery spread so rapidly, that not only all the inhabitants of Bridge Town, but of the whole island were interested. Thousands visited the spot, curiosity was at its height, and the news having reached Government House, His Excellency the Governor, Lord Combermere, stated his inclination to be present at the approaching interment.

Accordingly, attended by his aide-de-camp and staff, Lord Combermere visited the vault; in his presence every part of the floor was sounded to ascertain that no subterranean passage or entrance was concealed, it was found to be perfectly firm and solid, no crack even was betrayed. The walls were next examined; they were proved to be thoroughly secure, no fracture was visible, and the three sides together with the roof and flooring presented a structure as solid as if formed of entire slabs of stone. The displaced coffins were re-arranged, the new tenant of that dreary abode appropriated its place, and when the mourners had retired with the funeral procession, the floor was carefully sanded with fine white sand, in the presence of Lord Combermere and the assembled crowd, and the door was slid into its wonted position. With the utmost care the new cement was laid on to secure the door; and when the masons had completed their task, the Governor made several impressions in the cement with his own seal, and many of those attending him added various private marks.

Satisfied now that no one could gain access to the vault without betraying his mode of ingress, the people departed; but the interest in the occurrence continued, and furnished a constant topic of conversation. The highest curiosity was expressed as to the result, and numerous conjectures arose regarding the cause, some suggested volcanic power, others a superstitious belief in superhuman agency, while many still continued to attribute the mischief to the cunning of the negroes—the impracticability of the

thing being scarcely taken into consideration.

So great a stir did the occurrence make in the island, and so many expressed impatience to test the possibility of trickery by the re-opening of the tomb, that Lord Combermere, who participated in this general curiosity, sent a request to the family to have it examined ; permission was of course accorded, and the opening fixed for the 18th April, 1820, just

nine months and eleven days from the period of its closing.

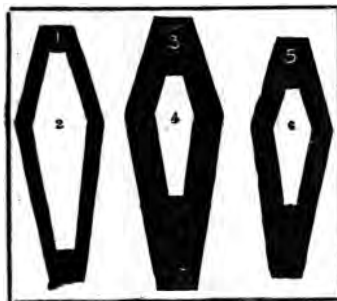


PLATE No. I.

Barbados has seldom witnessed such a gathering as Christ Church district that day presented. The towns were deserted, and thousands hastened to the scene—every spot, every avenue, every foot of ground was

covered in and around the churchyard.

The scorching rays of sun blazed forth in tropical splendour upon that sea of living forms—natives, Europeans, negroes, crowded together in their various attires and scarcely less varied complexions, upon the brow of a hill, with the massive stone tombs rising every here and there amongst them. The old church standing forth in sombre relief, as if a connecting link between the living and the dead, made the scene altogether one which beggared description, while, perhaps, its peculiar interest was in the death-like silence of mute anxiety and superstitious awe.

Lord Combermere now arrived, and if his own interest in the mystery could have failed to induce him to seek the re-opening of the vault, the assembled masses gave ample testimony of the universal gratification his request had given.

He at once proceeded to examine the structure.

All was secure, and appeared exactly as it had done when he left it after being closed, the cement was unbroken, and the large impressions of the governor's seal were as sharp and perfect as when made, but now hardened into stone. Each person present who had before made private marks, satisfied himself that they were untouched and unaltered; and the command having been given, the masons proceeded to break the cement and slide off the door. The



PLATE No. II.

cement yielded as usual to their instruments, but when they endeavoured to remove the stone it resisted with unwonted weight; increased force was applied, but still it remained immovable. For a moment all hands were stilled, and a look of wondering dismay passed from each to each, but it was only for a moment—the next, excitement lent a

powerful energy, and the stone yielded an aperture of half an inch, enough to afford a peep-hole; yet nothing was visible in the darkness of its buried night, save where its tiny ray of light entered through the narrow crevice and seemed to cut across some black object close to the portal, so near, that its own thread-like ray lay brightly visible, prevented by this massive black *something* from dispersing itself into the reigning darkness within.

Awe a second time paralyzed the energy of those engaged. Suspense deepened the intensity of interest and lent a dreadness to the terror of that mass of anxious spectators. A hush, as when nature sleeps under the pall of midnight, sealed every breath, lest they fail to catch the first whisper of those near the

tomb that might offer a solution of the problem before them.

Increased force was lent to move the stone, and inch by inch it yielded till it was slid sufficiently aside to admit of a person's entering, and then it was discovered that the huge leaden coffin, marked 3 in Plate I, was standing upon its head with its feet resting against the middle of the stone door, as shown in Plate II. This coffin, which it required seven or eight men to move, was removed from its central place (see Plate I) and placed in this remarkable position, yet the sand on the floor bore no trace of footprint or of having been in any way disturbed. The coffin of an infant (No. 6 Plate I) had been hurled with such force against the opposite wall near which it was lying, that the corner had left a deep indentation in the stone work.

Lord Combermere directed one of the gentlemen of his staff to make an accurate drawing of the position of the coffins; a copy of which he forwarded to the Colonial Office with his despatch relative to the occurrence; from which the above illustrations were made.

The family immediately ordered the coffins to be removed and buried in separate graves. After which the vault was abandoned, in which state it still remains."

As to the authenticity of the foregoing statements there can be no doubt, for it is attested to by Lord Combermere and Thomas Harrison Orderson, Rector of Christ Church at that time, and is mentioned by Schomburgk and many others who remembered the circumstance.

CHAPTER XIV.

*HACKELTON'S CLIFF, ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,
PALEOLOGUS, INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.*

Hackleton's Cliff is easily reached from Bathsheba by those who can walk or ride, and is distant about a mile and a half from that place. The cliff is bold and steep and is 1,000 feet in height. Its face is covered with grasses, ferns, creeping plants and various species of palms. The view from the "Top of the Cliff" is grand. On every piece of projecting rock some tree has literally planted itself, so that at a little distance, and seen from below, the range of cliffs look like walls of foliage. Some distance to the south, but still on the same plateau, is the parish church of "St. John," perched on the very edge of the chasm, which descends deep and dark to the valley lying so far below. St. John's Church is most easily reached by the tourist by driving along excellent roads from Bridgetown.

The former church was destroyed in the hurricane of 1831. The present structure was built a short time afterwards, and is considered one of the prettiest churches in the island. The prospect from the churchyard towards St. Joseph's and St. Andrew's is sublime; the hilly and undulating regions of that district, the peculiar formation of the cliffs and the deep blue color of the sea, edged with white where the waves wash the shore, form an interesting picture. If the eye glances southwards, the comparatively

level ground of St. Philip's parish is seen studded with numerous small buildings, forming a strong contrast with the hilly appearance of the northeastern prospect. At the foot lie some plantations, with gray-looking buildings, although from such a height there seems to be scarcely any space left for erecting buildings between the foot of the cliff and the sea shore. A large mass of the cliff has glided down from its original site, leaving a chasm; a huge rock, having the appearance of an old watch-tower covered, instead of the northern ivy, with tropical lianas and straggling shrubs, rises about thirty feet, and forms a remarkable object in the prospect. No description can do justice to the prospect from this point, or to that from the Cotton Tower on Hackelton's Cliff. To stand at either of these points when the sun is setting, and the lower part of the valley lying between the foot of the cliff and the sea is every moment assuming deeper tones of darkness and eclipse, is an experience not soon to be forgotten.

A peculiar interest is attached to this churchyard, as being the resting place of the last of the Paleologi, a descendant of that imperial race, whom the ascendancy of eastern barbarians drove from the sacred city of Constantinople, where now in lieu of the Cross, its temples are surmounted by the Crescent. Of the correctness of this assertion antiquarian research have proved the truth.*

When the victorious followers of the Crescent had driven those who survived the last terrible assault into distant lands, or enslaved them, the remnant of the proud family of the Constantines wandered over the countries of Europe seeking a rest and home. Like many other representatives of fallen fortunes, the Paleologi gravitated towards England, the refuge of the oppressed, and so it came about that Ferdi-

*See Schomburgk *History of Barbados* pp. 229.

nando Paleologus came to Barbados and became proprietor of an estate now called Ashford.

He occupied many positions of honor and trust from 1649 to 1678, when he died and was buried in the parish church of St. John; leaving one son, Theodore, who did not long survive his father, and the estates then passed away from the family, of which there are no representatives left on the island.

But there, on that high lonely cliff, surely no unfit spot for the last resting place of the illustrious descendant of the Greek Emperors, looking towards the old world, across the still lonely sea, Paleologus sleeps—his face to the east—waiting to use his own departing words, "to attend the joyful resurrection of the just to eternal life."

When the ruins of the church were removed after the hurricane of 1831, the coffin of Ferdinando Paleologus was discovered under the organ-loft, in the vault of Sir Peter Colleton. The circumstance that the coffin stood in a direction opposite to the usual method in the vault drew attention to it; the head was lying to the west, the feet pointing to the east according to the Greek custom. The coffin was of lead, and in it was found a skeleton of extraordinary size, imbedded in quicklime, which was another Greek custom.

Although Paleologus had filled the situation of a vestryman of a Protestant communion, the orders which he must have given with regard to his burial, prove that he died in the faith of the Greek church. The coffin was carefully deposited in the vault of Josiah Heath, of Redland.

It is said that during the last conflict of the Greeks, for independence, and the delivery of their land from the oppression of the Turk, a letter was sent to the authorities in Barbados by the provisional Greek Government, inquiring whether a male branch of the Paleologi was still existing on the island, and con-



ENTRANCE TO FARLEY HALL.



veying the request that, if it should be the case, he should be provided with the means of returning to Greece, and the Government would, if required, pay all the expense of the voyage.

As stated in the first chapter on Barbados, the island when discovered by the English, had been depopulated of its native inhabitants by the Spaniards, who took the Indians away to Española and sold them as slaves on the pretext of their being Caribs. That the island had been previously populated, is further proven by the large number of Indian implements found in all parts of the island, especially an article made of the thick part of the interior of the conch-shell (*Strombus gigas*), shaped like a gouge and commonly supposed to be chisels, but which in fact were used as hoes by the Indians in cultivating the "manioc" or cassava plant. They are found in such large quantities, that the late Sir Graham Briggs (who had the largest and best collection of Indian relics ever collected in Barbados) by giving the negroes a penny apiece for them, had at his death, collected a cart load of these hoes, at his residence at Farley Hill. During a visit to this estate, the writer was allowed through the kindness of Mr. James Howell, to select and take away as many as he desired.

There are many caves on the island that were formerly occupied by the Indians. In St. Peter's parish there is one called the "Indian Castle;" it is of some extent, and entirely protected by the over-shelving rock against wind and rain. Near it is a reservoir of water, partly natural, partly excavated, called the Indian Pond. The soil here is clayey and it is supposed that the Indians made their earthenware of it. A large idol, the head of which alone weighed sixty pounds, was found near here; it stood upon a pedestal above three feet high. Several others, of smaller size and of burnt clay, were likewise found in this neighborhood.

Under Mount Gilboa in the parish of St Lucy, is a large cave, which was one of the resorts of the Indians. The Rev. Griffith Hughes found here several of their broken images, pipes, hatchets and chisels.*

A large cave was discovered in digging a well near Black Rock in St. Michael's parish. It is about five hundred yards from the sea, and was only accessible by a small opening, which was closed by rolling a large stone before it. In the course of time this had been covered by bushes and shrubs. It is very spacious, about forty feet long and fifteen feet in breadth, and appears to have been a great resort for the Indians; the walls exhibit the marks of their chisels, and contain some niches.

Six-Men's Bay is said to have received its name from the circumstance that the first settlers saw here six Indians. It is quite probable that some few Indians may have been on the island when the crew of the Olive Blossom first landed. Hughes states in his history that there was a tradition among the oldest inhabitants in his day, that Indians were frequently seen during the early days of the settlement, and that they came from the island of St. Vincent in their canoes.

*Hughes' History of Barbados p. 7.

CHAPTER XV.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

The chief articles of exportation for some years after the settlement of Barbados, were indigo, cotton, ginger and aloes, besides several kinds of woods. The manufacture of sugar does not appear to have been practiced with much success till about the middle of the 17th century, when the cultivation of the sugar cane increased rapidly, and the plant became, in commercial importance, the island's most important production. At that period, too, African labor was introduced. The King's proclamation abolishing slavery was issued in 1833, and involuntary servitude ceased in 1840. The largest crop of sugar ever raised in Barbados, previously to this time, was in 1838, amounting to 32,500 hogsheads of sugar, and 9,305 puncheons of molasses. On the freeing of the slaves in 1840, there was exported only 13,500 hogsheads of sugar and 2,352 puncheons of molasses. The product of 1871 amounted to 53,800 hogsheads of sugar and 33,500 puncheons of molasses. In 1889 the product amounted to 65,268 hogsheads of sugar and 44,818 puncheons of molasses. The area under sugar cultivation is 100,000 acres. Except in Barbados, the emancipation of the slaves was disastrous to the prosperity of the West India Islands, and they have never yet recovered from the blow thereby dealt at

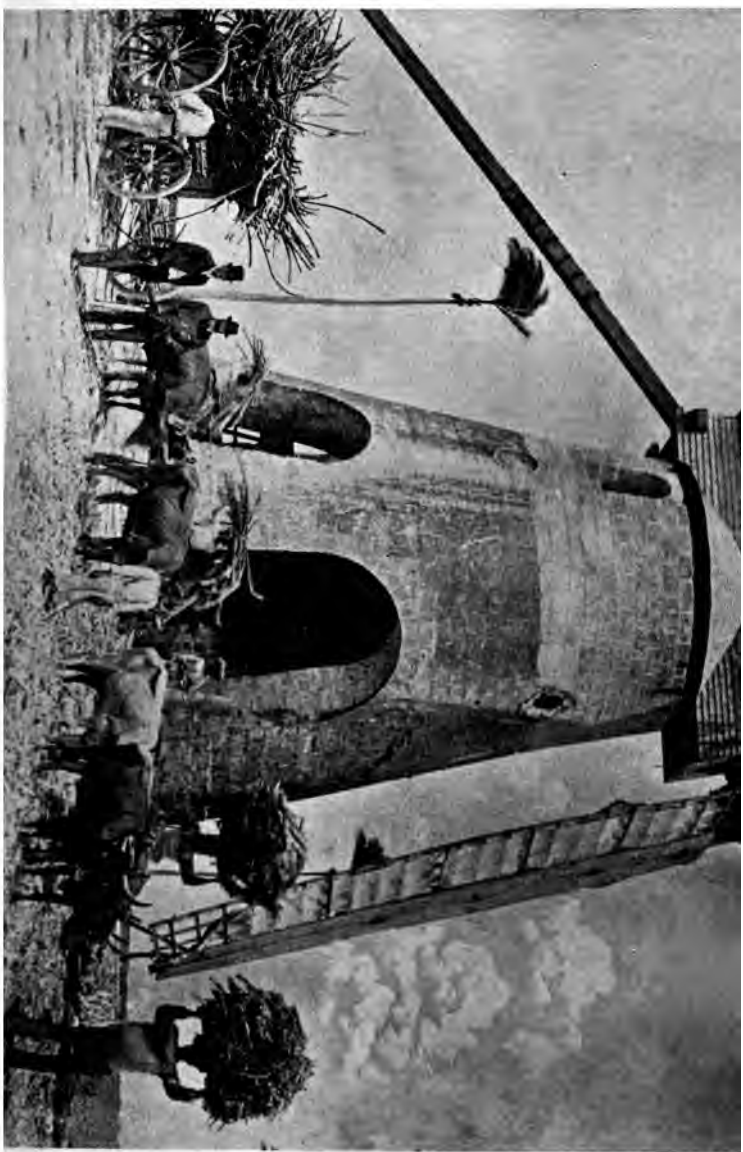
their commerce. Immediately after the declaration of freedom, the profits on the sugar industry began to decrease, and now it is a struggle for existence against the bounty-supported, trust sugar of Europe.

A few words here will serve to describe the system of making sugar, in operation on most of the sugar estates in Barbados, where the expensive process of boiling in vacuum-pans, are not in use.

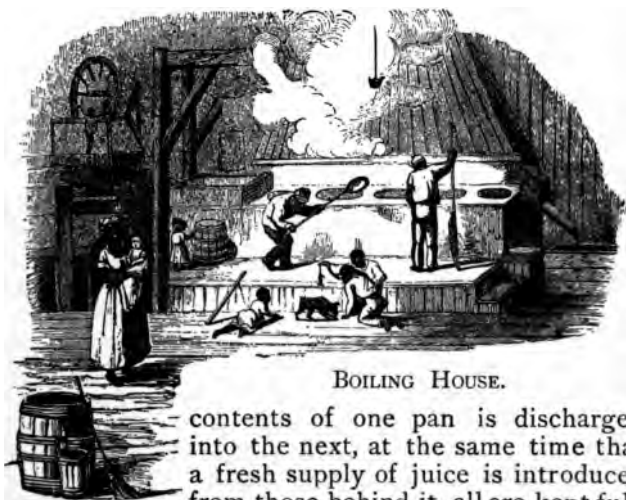


WINDMILL AND BOILING HOUSE.

The cane is carried from the field in ox carts, then passed through the rollers of the grinding mill which is worked by the wind, nearly every estate depending upon its windmill for its power. Passing through the rollers the cane is deprived of its juice, and the fibre or "trash" is carried on by an endless band to fall into a cart below, from which it is spread out in the fields to dry, and in due time finds its way back to the furnaces in the boiling-house. Meanwhile, the juice runs through strainers, and is lifted by a force-pump to oblong troughs which stand near the chimneys of the furnace. In these troughs it is allowed



to settle, and the scum rises in a few minutes to the surface, a gentle heat being applied meanwhile. The syrup is then drawn off into a train of copper kettles below, to be converted into sugar. In the first of these kettles it is treated to a little milk of lime, which causes the scum to rise to the surface in a dense body, when it is removed by the negroes with a common strainer or skimmer. From this pan it is passed to others, according to its advance towards crystalization, nearer, and nearer, to the mouth of the furnace, boiling furiously until it reaches at last, after a passage of several hours, the "strike pan" over the very mouth of the furnace. As the entire



contents of one pan is discharged into the next, at the same time that a fresh supply of juice is introduced from those behind it, all are kept full, and the scene is very lively when the fires are good and the syrup boils briskly. A negro watches each pan, or more frequently has two under his care, and is actively at work tossing the syrup into the air when the bubbles become too large and run over into the next pan, thus showing that there is danger of burning the sugar. At other times the negroes are busy

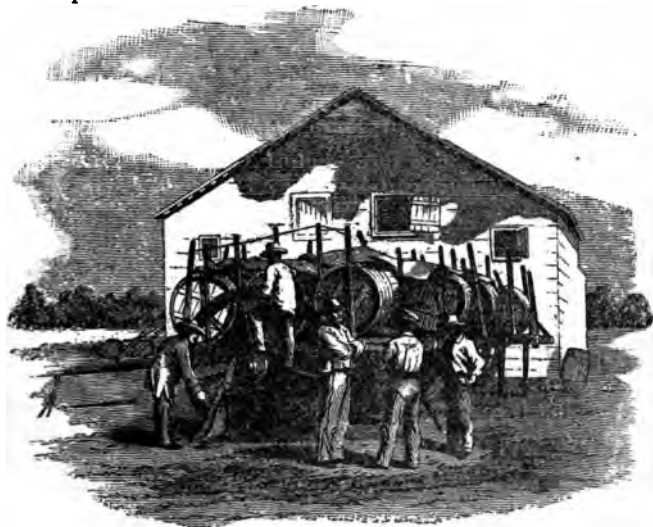
skimming off, with a light hand, any scum that might arise.

The most delicate process in the manufacture of sugar, is the test of it when it reaches the last pan and becomes thick. In the last few minutes before it is fit to be removed from the fire, the crystals form with great rapidity, and the sugar-master is constantly trying the syrup with his finger and thumb, the "touch test." When the sugar reaches this state, there is much danger of burning, and upon the skill of the sugar-master, in making the "strike" at the right moment, will depend the quality of the sugar.

From the strike-pan the sugar is run into shallow coolers where it remains for about twenty-four hours, and is then transferred to cones, such as are used in sugar-refineries, to drain off the molasses. Sometimes the "strike" is passed into a long narrow box with fenders six feet high on two sides of it. Two negroes, taking their position at either end, toss the syrup into the air with copper ladles working on pivots, until it is so exposed to the air as to be frothy, and crusts the sides of the box like the spongy lava around the crater of a volcano. It is then passed directly into the cones and crystalizes in a few hours.

The object of crystalizing in shallow pans is that the crystals, floating loosely in a greater space may form freely and of a large grain. Those who crystalize in cones say that the same object is obtained by gently stirring the cooling syrup once or twice on the first day. On the second day the cone is moved into the purging-house, and is not touched again for three weeks, except once to remove the plug at the bottom of the inverted cone that the molasses may drain off into proper receptacles, to be boiled again and dried as muscovado sugar. A cloth is laid over the top of the cone while the molasses is draining, and soft mud or clay spread upon it.

This draining of the contained water through the sugar drives the molasses before it to the apex of the cone, and after twenty days the loaf of sugar in the cone is found to be hard, white at the base, brown in the middle and yellow at the top with molasses at the apex.



READY FOR MARKET.

In the early days of the settlement, the planters had considerable trouble in transporting their sugar to Bridgetown on account of the gullies and poor roads. Camels were used for this purpose, as is shown on a rare and curious map published by Ligon in his History of Barbados in 1647. He says, "First I must name Camels, and these are very useful beasts, but very few will live upon the Island, divers of them have been brought over, but few know how to dyet them. Captain Higginbotham had four or five, which were of excellent use, not only for carry-

ing down sugar to the bridge, but of bringing from thence hogsheads of Wine, Beer or Vinegar, which horses cannot do, nor carts pass for gullies and negroes cannot carry it, a good camel will carry 1,600 pounds weight and go the surest of any beast."

This curious map shows the hunting of runaway negroes, also where the Indian slaves dwelt, and their canoes. The hunting of wild hogs, and the parts of the island where the cattle, sheep and pack horses were kept and the names of all of the planters, and the location of their houses. The copy shown in this work is an exact photographic reproduction from the original.

In the Scotland district there are mineral products of great economic and commercial importance to the people of Barbados. But very little outlay of capital would be required, and it would afford employment to the surplus population, making a material improvement in the condition of the laboring classes and increasing the commerce and revenue of the island. First among others is the petroleum and asphalt deposits. At present the industry of collecting and refining this substance is in a languishing condition; it is chiefly employed as a lubricant, and as a constituent in certain quack medicines. It might become of great importance to the planters as a fuel for use in the works, and could be used in the present furnaces by steeping the cane trash in the petroleum; but to obtain the full advantage of its use, special furnaces would have to be constructed.

The chalky beds of the oceanic series possess a value, partly from their chemical composition and partly from the fact of their lying close to the dark clays, the two deposits forming the materials for the manufacture of cement. This ought to form the basis of an important industry, and should enable Barbados to furnish the West Indies with a good and cheap cement at a moderate cost. There is a com-



pany now being formed for the making of cement, and if this business is followed up with energy, it will be one of the most prominent industries of the island.

In certain parts of the coral-rock Barbados possesses excellent material for burning into lime; and as there is a great demand for lime throughout the West Indies, a good export trade ought to be developed. The best of coral will contain from 90 to 98 per cent. of carbonate of lime, and the lime which is made from it is quite equal in quality to the best Bristol lime, which is at present the kind most favored by West Indian planters.

The fine sandy clays which occur in the Scotland district are of considerable thickness, from which excellent bricks, tiles and pottery is now being made. As this industry is further developed, buildings will be constructed of bricks, which will be drier than those made of coral rock, and will possess a much more pleasing color and appearance.

In the middle portion of the oceanic series, beds of white earth occur of exceedingly light specific gravity, and almost purely silicious. This material is now used as a boiler-covering or felting, through the British West Indies and in the most important works of British Guiana. Another use for which this earth can be put, is the preparation of polishing powders, its freedom from all gritty matter making it peculiarly suitable for this purpose.

The telephone has been established in Barbados with great success. Nowhere in the world has fuller advantage been taken of this invention than here. This is probably due to the fact that charges are very moderate, \$2.50 per month, the distances very short, and the customers very numerous, nearly every well-to-do person being on the telephone list. The enterprise has proved not only a great convenience to the public, but a profitable investment for the shareholders who started it.

The Barbados Railway has also proved to be of great advantage to the island. The project of connecting the different parishes by a system of railroads which was to centre in Bridgetown was first agitated in 1845; the railroad has now been in successful operation for several years.

The Horse-cars or "Tramways" have also been of great advantage to Barbados, as the several lines that centre in Bridgetown render the suburbs of the town very accessible, and enables parties that do not own their own carriages, the opportunity of living in the country instead of the crowded part of the town, where they formerly resided.

The introduction of a water supply to Bridgetown and the country districts was a great boon to the inhabitants, there being a supply of pure water now within reach of every household.

CHAPTER XVI.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

The greater part of the population of Barbados belong to the Episcopal Church, the places of worship of this denomination exceeding in number and seating capacity those of the other sects all put together. The census of 1882 gives the Church of England a following of 156,539.

There is but one Roman Catholic chapel on the island ; it is situated about half a mile from Bridgetown opposite the General Hospital, and close to Bay Road leading from Bridgetown to Hastings and Worthing. The chapel is a handsome little structure, and near by, within the grounds and separated from the burial ground by a carriage drive, is the residence of the mission priest. The congregation is smaller than might be expected, for it would be supposed that the ritual of the Church of Rome, the images, and pictured walls, with the altar and its surroundings, would prove an irresistible attraction for the negro mind ; but the staid decorum and solemnity of the service is burdensome to these people who like to give vent to their excited feelings in impromptu groanings, amens, and glory hallelujahs, and are pleased to imagine they can hear when "Gabriel blow he trumpet in de mornin'" and see "de golden stairs." For this reason the Salvation Army and the Methodists is more to the liking of the negro mind, for they allow more scope for the display of

individual feeling than in either the Roman or Anglican church. The total Roman Catholic population of Barbados, according to the census of 1882, is only 816.

The Methodists possess several neat and commodious chapels, one in James street Bridgetown, one in the Bay Road, one near the Garrison on the Dalkeith Road, and others in the country districts. They have also several ministers of good attainments and zeal, who are engaged in what may still be termed mission work. The census of 1882 gives the Methodists a following of 14,485.

The Quakers, with that benevolent feeling, for converting the heathen to Christianity, so prominent in their character, saw a wide field open for their exertions after the introduction of African slaves. Their endeavors to instruct the negroes were, however, considered dangerous, as promulgating a sense of equality, which might lead to insurrections, and many were obliged to leave the island in consequence of severe prosecution. On the 21st of April 1676, an Act passed the Council to prevent negroes from attending the religious meetings of Quakers; this caused all the Quakers to finally leave the island.

Their place was taken by another sect, the Moravians, or United Brethren, who led the way as missionaries for the propagation of the gospel among the heathen of the West Indies. Their unassuming and humble conduct, and non-interference with the political, and domestic, state of the field of their operation, and their religious zeal, soon gained them the esteem of their fellowmen, and likewise obtained for them the approbation and encouragement of numerous private individuals, who by bequests in favor of the missions, showed the appreciation they entertained of their pious exertions. The work of this society at the present time lie in the country districts, where their efforts for the promotion of

primary education have proved valuable civilizers. The Moravians numbered 6,801 in the census of 1882.

The Jews settled here as early as 1628 and although they were occasionally subjected to persecution and oppression, the policy they exhibited in keeping on good terms with the powers that were, caused their civil rights to be extended in 1680, and their testimony, which had been long rejected in the courts of law, was from that time admitted in all civil suits, upon an oath taken upon the five books of Moses, according to the tenets of their religion. At one period the congregation consisted of a very large number, but from deaths and the return of many of the European families to England, the number has been reduced to almost nothing, there being but 21 Jews on the island when the last census was taken in 1882. The circumstance of their having so many as five burial grounds, three of which are completely filled, and a synagogue which is considered to be one of the handsomest and most substantial building of its kind in the West Indies, proves that the congregation must have been considerable.

The name of the congregation is "Kaal Kadosh Nidhe Israel" or the holy, scattered congregation of Israel. The synagogue was so severely injured by the great hurricane in 1831 that it was deemed necessary to erect a new edifice. The present building was erected in 1833 at a cost of \$14,000 which was entirely met by the funds of the community without any outside assistance of any kind.

The Episcopal churches and chapels are thickly scattered over the island; the clergy list for Barbados containing between forty and fifty names of those who are engaged in ministerial work in one way or another. The parish church of St. Michael's parish, sometimes called the cathedral, is situated in Bridgetown. It is a large but not a handsome structure. There is no dean or capitular body and the bishop of

the diocese is in the same position towards the rector of the church that he is to any other.

The Chapel of "St. Paul" and that named from St. Ambrose are also in the vicinity of Bridgetown and in St. Michael's parish. There is another chapel in the village of Hastings, St. Matthias', quite convenient to the Marine Hotel. Visitors who wish to avail themselves of full church privileges can easily do so in Barbados, except when they are staying at Bathsheba, from which it is very difficult to reach a church. The parish church of St. Joseph's is the nearest, but the road to it is very steep; and although the building itself is handsome and the service good, people staying at Bathsheba do not as a rule think of attending there.

Although the Episcopal church may be said to be the established church in Barbados, yet as the principle of concurrent endowment is acknowledged, and any denomination can establish a claim on the revenue of the island for an amount, greater or less, according to the number of its adherents, there is no jealousy, or very little felt, against it. There is a decided impression here that religion is, among this teeming, ignorant and impulsive population, the chief bulwark of social order.

One of the greatest obstacles to the civilization of the negroes, is their superstitious and unreasoning belief and dread of anything coming under the head of what they call "Obeah" or "Voodooism." These degrading and superstitious beliefs in the occult power, were brought from Africa by their ancestors, and it is astonishing what a hold it has upon them notwithstanding the teachings of Christian clergymen. A minister said recently, "I can assure you that one of the greatest obstacles I meet with in my work among my parishoners, is their foolish and deeply rooted belief in the power of the Obeah man, which meets me at every turn. I have tried everything





to combat his baneful influence, but with little effect. I have endeavored to prove to them how ridiculous and senseless their ideas are. I obtain only a seeming acquiescence and make no lasting impression."

During slavery days the practice of Obeah was rampant in all the West Indian colonies, and laws were passed to put it down, and combat its baneful influence. There were few of the large estates which had not one or more Obeah men among their slaves. They were usually the oldest and most crafty of the blacks; those whose hoary heads and harsh and forbidding aspect, together with some skill in plants of the medicinal and poisonous species, and in the superstitious rites, which they brought with them from Guinea and the Congo, qualified them for successful impositions on the weak and credulous. A great loss of slave property was caused by their poisonings through their use of poisonous roots, and plants unknown to science, found in every tropical wood. The secret and insidious manner in which the crime is generally perpetrated makes detection exceedingly difficult. It is this fear that causes the negroes to dread and venerate any man with the reputation of "working Obeah." He is looked upon by all with the greatest deference.

One day while the writer was taking a stroll in Barbados, he dropped into a wayside court-house. An "Obeah" case was being tried there; defendant was accused of working Obeah on a woman by placing a coffin on her doorstep, which was produced in evidence. It consisted of a small coffin of cardboard, about six inches in length, covered with black satin; a large seed dressed in black and white pieces of a shroud to represent the corpse, was in the coffin; and also a parrot's feather, a small bottle containing a liquid, and graveyard dust, pieces of a shroud from a grave, rusty nails from a coffin, several coins, round pellets, like marbles and several other articles, all of

which had a meaning to the superstitious negroes. There not being sufficient evidence against the accused, he was discharged ; and the judge very kindly presented me with the "Obeah " which has a place now in my cabinet.

Voodooism exists, not only in the West Indies, but also in the United States, especially in Louisiana, and, strange to say, even in Boston, the most cultured city in the United States. *The Boston Herald*, the leading paper in New England, recently published an article five and a half columns long, the object of which was to demonstrate that it existed to an alarming extent among the negroes of Boston and New England generally. *The Herald* says :

"Voodooism, of which much has been hinted, a little written, but almost nothing known, one of the blackest, cruelist and most heathen forms of idolatry the world has ever seen, exists today to an alarming extent right here in Puritan New England."

Most white Bostonians believed that the article was full of exaggerations, but to the general surprise, the negroes practically admitted the impeachment, by passing a resolution at the meeting of the Colored National League, held in Boston in July, 1889, condemning "the practice of that degrading superstition, Voodooism, which exist here in Boston among the illiterate and ignorant of our race."

As early as the commencement of the eighteenth century, the legislature of Barbados had under consideration the erection of a college and its endowment, for the purpose of educating the youth of the island, instead of sending them to Great Britain ; which in many instances the means of the parents would not permit. It appears that the young gentlemen from Barbados, distinguished themselves at that period in the universities in England by the "gaiety of their dress and equipage."

About this time General Codrington must have conceived the idea of bequeathing sufficient property for this purpose to the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," as the will by which he devises this property is dated 1702, and is as follows :

"I give and bequeath my two plantations in the island of Barbados to the Society for the Propagation of the Christian Religion in Foreign Parts, erected and established by my late good master, King William III. ; and my desire is to have the plantation continued entire, and three hundred negroes, at least always kept thereon, and a convenient number of professors and scholars maintained there, all of them to be under the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience ; who shall be obliged to study and practice physic and chirurgery, as well as divinity ; and by the apparent usefulness of the former to all mankind, they may both endear themselves to the people, and have better opportunities of doing good to men's souls, whilst they are taking care of their bodies ; but the particulars of the constitution I leave to the Society, composed of wise and good men."

The author of "European Possessions in America" stated that "Colonel Christopher Codrington was noted for his amiable and useful qualities both in public and private life, for his courage and zeal for the good of his country, his humanity, his knowledge and love of literature, and was by far the richest production and most shining ornament Barbados ever had."

This distinguished individual, of whom frequent mention has been made in this work, was the son of General Codrington, the brave companion in arms of Sir Timothy Thornhill. He was born in Barbados in 1668, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. Having taken in that college, one degree, he was admitted in 1689 Probationer Fellow of All Souls' College ; afterwards, entering the army, he

was at the siege of Namur. Upon the conclusion of the peace of Ryswick, he was appointed Captain-General and Governor of the Leeward Islands, and showed great bravery at the attack on Guadaloupe on the 12th of March 1703. He shortly afterward resigned his offices and applied himself chiefly to literature. He died at Barbados on the 7th of April 1710, and was buried at Bridgetown the following day; but his body was afterwards carried to England, and interred in the Chapel of All Souls' College, Oxford; to which college he left his collection of books valued at £6,000 sterling, and £10,000 sterling in money for the erection of a library.

It was only after the opening of the will that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel became acquainted with the munificent bequest of the plantations, which were computed to yield an annual income of £2,000 sterling, clear of all charges. They were called Consett's and Codrington's estates, and consisted of 763 acres of land, three windmills, with the necessary buildings for the cultivation and manufacture of sugar, 315 negroes and 100 head of cattle.

In 1716 it was resolved to commence building the college. A commission had been appointed, consisting of the Governor and other influential persons in the colony, to superintend the erection of the building. Colonel William Codrington promised the timber necessary to repair all the buildings upon the estate for seven years to come, and five hundred guineas for the purchase of books. The government promised its assistance, by permitting the cutting of timber in Tobago and St. Vincent, and the conveyance of same by ships of the royal navy to Barbados. Mr. John Lane presented the college with a bell, which proved very acceptable. A number of mechanics were sent from England, and the masonry of the buildings was finished in 1721. The coral

limestone for the building was taken from a hill in front of the building ; it was easily worked into various designs without much labor, and after exposure to the weather became quite hard. The college building remained for many years unfinished, on account of a debt due to the Society's general fund from the Codrington estates which it did not clear off until 1738.

Rev. Thomas Rotherham, M. A. of Queen's College, Oxford, was appointed schoolmaster and Mr. Joseph Bewsham, B. A., usher and catechist. Their instructions were to teach gratis twenty children, the sons of persons who could not afford to educate them in the learned languages, and these children to be maintained in diet, washing and lodging, at the expense of the Society.

In 1745 Mr. Bryant, of St. John's College, Cambridge, was appointed Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics ; he was to instruct not only the scholars of the foundations, but also such young gentlemen of Barbados as should be desirous of receiving instruction. In 1748 there were thirty scholars exclusive of those of the foundation ; and the testator's will may be considered to have been executed at that period to its full extent.

This flourishing state did not last long. Mr. Bryant died, and subsequent ill health rendered the resignation of Mr. Rotherham necessary. Several other changes also ensued which were not calculated to improve the institution. During the destructive hurricane of 1780 the estate received great damage, and part of the college, particularly the chapel, was much injured, the roof being blown off, the walls, however, remaining standing.

Several years passed without any material change. In 1813 the number of boys on the foundation was reduced to twelve, who were boarded by the principal at his house ; £40 per annum being allowed for the

board of each boy. This reduction was undertaken with a view of substituting a stipend of £100 sterling per annum, for such of the foundation scholars as should distinguish themselves by diligence and good conduct, and be desirous of prosecuting their studies in either divinity, law or physics, in one of the English universities. A minister was provided for the instruction of the negroes, and schools upon the national system were founded upon each trust estate.

In 1825 Barbados became the seat of the Bishopric of the Windward and Leeward Islands; it was then resolved that the constitution of the college should be so far amended as to admit of the appointment of a principal and tutor with a view to the preparation of a certain number of students for holy orders; twelve of whom, maintained and educated free of any charge, should be chosen from any part of his Majesty's West India possessions: and that "in order to meet the wishes of the benevolent provider in every particular way, a medical professor be appointed to give lectures to the students in physics and chirurgery. Further, that in connection and in subordination to this establishment at the college, a seminary be opened at the residence of the Chaplain, wherein a limited number of boys may be admitted for gratuitous education, and be prepared, if such be the wish of the parents, as candidates for their future admission into the higher department." Thus the foundation of a university was laid, and the Bishop of Barbados was appointed Visitor, instead of the principal civil authorities, who had previously been authorized to act as such.

On Thursday, September 9th 1830, the day appointed for the opening of the college, (on which day in 1745 the school was first opened), the students repaired to Codrington College, and all persons of official rank having been invited to attend, the ceremony began about noon. The exhibitors





habited in the scholar's cap and gown of Oxford, and the commoners in the usual dress of commoners of that university, headed the procession from the principal lodge to the great entrance of the College Hall, and were followed by the Principal, Tutors, Bishop and Archdeacon of Barbados and the Governor, Sir James Lyon and other public officials.

Who of those that assisted or were present at these solemnities could have thought that before a year had elapsed, the buildings of the college would be unroofed and so much injured by the dreadful hurricane of 1831, that the residents were rendered houseless. Each wing of the colleges was overthrown; the hall, chapel, library and steward's offices were demolished, and all the out-buildings thrown down. The most necessary repairs of the college, after the hurricane, amounted to £1,500. The chapel and other buildings, which are very prettily situated in the parish of St. John's near the sea, still bear the scars of its old wounds, although restored.

The drive to Codrington College is very fine and the scenery beautiful. It should not be on any account omitted by visitors who would desire to see what is best worth seeing in Barbados. This college is affiliated to the University of Durham, and its students are admissible to all Degrees, Licences and Academical ranks in the several Faculties of that university.

Besides Codrington College, Barbados is well supplied with schools. A sum of £15,000 is appropriated from the public revenue yearly, and placed at the disposal of the Education Board under certain fixed regulations for the general purpose of education. There are two schools of the first grade for boys, Harrison College and The Lodge, and one school of the first rank for girls, Queen College.

Harrison College was founded as a "Free School"

in 1733 by Thomas Harrison, a merchant of Bridgetown, who purchased a piece of land adjoining the parish church of St. Michael, the present cathedral, upon which he erected a spacious building. These premises he conveyed by deed, July 30th 1733, to certain trustees, who were empowered to elect proper masters, and to place on the foundation of the school twenty-four poor and indigent boys of the parish, to be instructed in reading, writing, ciphering and the Latin and Greek languages, without fee or reward; the master or masters to have liberty to take into the school and teach upon pay any other scholars, for their own benefits.

Mr. Moxly, the author of "A West Indian Sanatorium" in referring to this school says, "Having had much experience in school work, and having for several years in succession been mathematical examiner of Harrison's College, I feel bound to state that I never knew a school in which the teaching was more thorough and effectually done." It may well seem a surprising thing to find on this coral-bank in the midst of the ocean, and under the tropical sun, a school from which boys go direct to compete successfully for the open scholarships of the most famous colleges in Oxford and Cambridge, and that the names of its old boys appear in the lists of "firsts."

It is true that the principal is assisted by a staff of university men; but when the difficulties in the way, and the limited area from which pupils are drawn are considered, the success of the school seems astonishing. A "preparatory class" for boys of about nine years of age has been formed and given into the sole charge of a university man of experience and skill in teaching, who devotes all his time to these little fellows. It is thus, by beginning with the most thorough work and the best methods at the very outset, that the school has gained its present

position. There is probably no Barbadian institution of which the islanders have more reason to be proud than Harrison's College.

The buildings stand in extensive grounds, amid many fine trees. The Government Laboratory, is located in a wing of the present school building, and the "Island Professor of Chemistry," a gentleman of distinction in the scientific world, lectures certain classes of the pupils, and also a class of the girls from the Queen's College.

The Lodge School, St. John's parish, is an old school resuscitated, it has not yet had time to gain distinction by the success of its pupils either at the universities or in the struggle for existence in the outer world, but it is expected from its progress hitherto, soon to take a prominent position. The Master is allowed to take private boarders by the Governing Board.

Queen's College, for girls, is quite a new, though already flourishing institution. It is located in suitable buildings within a quarter of a mile of Bridgetown. The head teacher and her assistants, are ladies possessing excellent qualifications and experience gained in good schools in England, and in their hands Queen's College is daily becoming more and more of a necessity.

There are four second-grade public schools. The Combermere, of Bridgetown, (formerly the Boys Central School) was founded in 1819 for the maintenance and education of poor white children from different parishes of the island. Lord Combermere, when Governor of Barbados, took the liveliest interest in the promotion of this school.

The Alleyne School of St. Andrew's parish, (formerly the Seminary), was erected and endowed in the year 1785 by Sir John Gay Alleyne, Bart; then Speaker of the House of Assembly. A bequest of £20 per year, payable out of the Blower plantation,

to be applied to this school, was left by J. Bryant, and also an equal amount to the parish of St. Thomas and to the parish of St. James, for a similar purpose.

The other second-grade school is the Coleridge School of St. Peters, and the Parry School of St. Lucy's, (formerly St. Lucy's Middle School).

The primary schools are scattered over the island in great numbers. The pupils are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and in many of the schools the girls receive instruction in needlework. The public schools are open to all, irrespective of color or creed. The color line is drawn only in the private schools, which are numerous throughout the island.

The public library of Barbados is in Bridgetown, and is located in one of the public buildings forming one side of Trafalgar Square. The library was established by law in 1847, and is supported by an annual grant of £625; of which sum £300 are devoted to the purchase of books and periodicals, and the remainder, £325, is expended in salaries and incidental expenses. The library is perfectly free and open to all, and is conducted in a manner reflecting great credit upon those responsible for its management. During the writer's stay in Barbados, he had time and occasion to make much use of the library, where he found many rare books kept in excellent order, ready to the hand of the librarian, the Rev. J. E. S. Walcott, an exceedingly courteous and well informed gentleman. I am greatly indebted to him for his kindness in enabling me to make the most of the short time I could spend in examining the treasures of which he was the custodian.

The library contains in all about 21,000 volumes, of which an excellent catalogue combining the name of the author, book and subject, has been arranged by the present librarian, who has also introduced the

use of a very valuable "indicator" by which the intending borrower can see at a glance whether any book is "in" or "out" on loan. It is, however, to be regretted that there is no reading room attached to the library, as it would be a great boon to the young business men of Bridgetown who have no place of resort in the evenings unless they belong to the Club. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will take steps in that direction, and thus largely increase the utility of the institution at a very small additional expense.

Another useful and valuable addition could be made to the library at very little cost, which would prove of great interest to strangers and of value to the inhabitants of Barbados. I refer to a museum of Barbadian curiosities, which should comprise a collection of the geological specimens wherein the island is so rich; of the natural productions of Barbados, including a full collection of marine specimens: and above all, a collection of Indian implements and weapons, which are now becoming very scarce even in Barbados.

It is to be forever regretted that the fine collection that belonged to Sir Graham Briggs was not secured for the benefit of the island; yet if a nucleus was formed, there is no doubt that in time, an equally good collection could be gathered together, as relics of the aboriginal inhabitants are continually being found, though the very existence in Barbados of such Indians has been questioned.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE GEOLOGY OF BARBADOS.

Six-sevenths of the whole area of Barbados consist of coral rock or limestone, constructed from the broken debris of corals, and of the shells and other organisms which live on coral reefs. The other seventh comprises what is known as the "Scotland rock," which comes to the surface in the northeastern part of the island, and consists of thick-bedded sandstones, coarse grits, bituminous sandstones, and shales, dark-grey and mottled clays, with nodules of ironstone. This latter formation, forms the core and basis of the whole island, and has been reached in different places, through the coral formation, by some of the borings made recently by the Water Supply Company.

Barbados presents one of the most remarkable instances of a coral island, which, by gradual and successive, elevatory movements, has been raised to a height of nearly twelve hundred feet above the sea; differing entirely from the formation of the Bermadas or Bahamas, which consist entirely of æolian sandstone—coral sands drifted up by the winds, and cemented together by the action of the rain.

There are no volcanic rocks in Barbados; the idea that a core of volcanic rock was exposed in the northeastern part of the island, is a mistake. The layers of volcanic sand which are interstratified with the

deposits in this district demonstrate the existence of an active volcano somewhere in the Caribbean region during the period of their accumulation. Some of this sand is so fine that it appears like silt or mud, and thus may have been carried by the wind for many hundred miles before it dropped into the ocean. In the same manner the showers of volcanic dust from the eruption at St. Vincent fell on Barbados and the surrounding sea on May 1st, 1812, and May 8, 1902. There can be but little doubt, however, that the upheaval of the island was due to volcanic agency, and that it took place at a time when volcanic eruption occurred in some of the other Caribbean Islands.

It is not improbable that a local uplift was caused by the uprise of a mass of lava into the underlying rocks, forcing a portion of these upward, without leading to the establishing of a volcanic vent. It is known that a rising column of lava has sometimes found it easier to lift a mass of rock bodily than to rend its way through it; in such cases the lava has flowed laterally along the plane of separation, and occupies a space below the strata it has lifted. Such a cake or cistern of solidified lava may lie beneath Barbados. The supposition of such a subterraneous intruded mass of rock would explain the arched position which the oceanic deposits now occupy. These consist of infusorial earth, skeletons of the minute oceanic creatures, mixed with broken spicules which were originally part of the framework of siliceous sponges, such as is now found in the Pacific and Atlantic ooze at a depth of 1,000 fathoms, forming the floors of the great oceans. This oceanic deposit forms a portion of a thick sheet, which at Mount Hillaby is about three hundred feet deep, covering a dome-shaped surface of the older rocks — this surface descending from the central part of the island in every direction to the sea level.

The geological history of Barbados commences at a period when the sandstones of the Scotland series were being accumulated ; and as these beds consist of coarse sand, they cannot have been deposited very far from a shore nor in very deep water, rocks of this kind are in fact almost always formed in shallow water within 20 miles of land. It is clear, therefore, that the geography of the Caribbean region must at this early period have had a very different form from that which it now presents. There must have been a land area of some size in the vicinity of Barbados to furnish the materials of which these sandstones are composed. Whether it was connected with the continent or was only a large island, it is impossible to determine ; but it must have had mountain ranges consisting of hard rocks, like those which form the mountains in the north of Trinidad, or those in the central ranges of Jamaica or San Domingo. It is quite certain that none of this ancient land is now left above the sea within 100 miles of Barbados, and it is possible that the northern part of Trinidad formed a portion of this land, for there is much resemblance between the rocks of Barbados and Trinidad.

It is also certain that there were strong and rapid rivers capable of carrying large quantities of sand and mud down to the sea in which the Scotland stratum was formed. It is probable that at the time when these strata were being accumulated the land was slowly sinking beneath the sea ; this is inferred partly from the great total thickness of the Scotland series and of similar series in Trinidad, and partly from the fact that the highest beds are clays with nodules of ironstone, which are likely to have been deposited in rather deeper water than the sandstones. Therefore, it must be said that the first episode in the geological history of Barbados was the formation of the Scotland series in comparatively shallow



water, owing its origin to the detritus carried down by rivers running off a land composed of quartz-bearing rocks.

Between this episode and the next, it is impossible to say how long a period of time elapsed ; but it can be safely inferred that this intervening period closed with a great and profound subsidence, which carried the previously formed strata down to the bottom of the ocean : and that what is now the island of Barbados was then buried beneath a depth of ocean-water that amounted to at least from 1,000 to 2,000 fathoms. It was then that the infusorial and calcareous earth which forms the Oceanic series previously described, was formed, which is similar to the oozes (siliceous muds) which are being accumulated on the floors of the great oceans at the present time. The layers of volcanic sands which are interstratified with these deposits contain large particles of felspar and pumice, and suggest that the volcanic vent was within 200 or 300 miles of Barbados ; though it may have come from some of the volcanos which still exist to the westward.

The third period in the geological history of Barbados was the volcanic uplift, previously described, which was accompanied or followed by a general elevation of the whole Caribbean region, as testified by the occurrence of Oceanic deposits in other islands, and by the raised coral reefs which occur from one end of the Antilles to the other. The upheaval of the area from the ocean depths to within a certain distance of the sea level may have been comparatively rapid ; and though the coral limestone is unconformable to the Oceanic series, yet the interval of time between the uplift of the latter and the commencement of coral-growth may not have been a very long one. The subsequent elevation of the island during the formation of the coral platforms seems to have been slow and regular, and to have acted evenly over the whole area.

The first part of the island to emerge above the sea was, of course, that which is now of the greatest height above it. The original Barbados was a small island which included the heights now known as Mount Hillaby and Chimborazo. The greater part of this original island has been destroyed and carried away by subsequent erosion and denudation; a part of the coral reefs which encircled its leeward side still remains in the low escarpment of coral rock which extends from Greggs Farm and Hillaby to Castle Grant.

At this time six-sevenths of what constitutes the present area of Barbados, was under water; and this brings us to the fourth period in the geological history of the island, when the coral formation occurred, which may be regarded as a sheet or mantle spread over the surface of the older rocks; the oceanic deposits and the Scotland rock, that remained under water, forming a broad and low dome-shaped mass or basis, on which the coral formation has been gradually built up.

This coral cap, however, cannot be regarded as an even and continuous sheet, for both its lower and upper surfaces are irregular; it really consists of a number of separate stages or platforms, built up one around the other as the island slowly arose from the sea level.

The first noticeable feature is that these terraces are not all subsidiary to one centre, but to two. The principal terraces conform to the central ridge of highland, and curve round the highest part of the Scotland district between Mount Hillaby and Castle Grant.

The southern portion of the island has a similar, though smaller, independent system of terraces which form what is now known as Christchurch ridge. No part of this is more than 400 feet above the sea, whence it is clear that when the sea level coincided

with the contour of 200 feet, Barbados consisted of two islands instead of one; these islands being separated by a shallow sea or strait occupying the broad valley or depression which traverses the island east of Bridgetown. As time went on, reefs gradually formed in this strait, and by subsequent elevations were brought to the surface, so that the two islands were eventually united into one.

The thickness of the coral limestone varies greatly in different places. The tendency of coral growth being to fill up the hollows of the underlying surface, and to build up a platform that is limited by the sea level, hence it must be evident that some parts of the reef must be deeper and thicker than others. So far as it has been ascertained by boring, there are few places where the thickness of the coral rocks exceeds 200 feet, and in some places it is so thin that it only forms a superficial crust, which in a few localities, has been worn off and washed away over a certain area, so as to expose the underlying strata, as near Loamfield, and other places.

After the union of the two islands was accomplished, Barbados quickly assumed the shape it now possesses. It is probable that by this time the elevatory movement was dying out and acted but very slowly, so that the upward growth of coral was the chief agent in the formation of the undulating plains in the rear of Bridgetown and in the eastern part of St. Philip's. Still they could not have arisen to their present height above the sea without an uplifting movement, and it cannot have been very long ago, geologically speaking, since this movement finally ceased.

The last or fifth period in the geological history of the island was the formation of the soil and surface deposits, thereby rendering it fit for the habitation of man and of the animal creation. In an island so devoted to agriculture, the manner in which the

soils have originated and the reason why they differ so from one another, must be an interesting subject to its inhabitants.

The basis of every soil is in the sub-soil or rock formation which underlies it ; that is to say, the slow disintegration, or breaking up of the underlying rock material by the various surface agencies to which it is exposed, gives rise to the loose earth which we call soil. It does not follow, however, that the same subsoil is everywhere covered by exactly the same kind of soil, because there are several circumstances which cause mixtures and varieties of soil. Thus, on every slope there is a tendency for the soil to move down the slope, and whenever there is a depression or valley, there soil will accumulate and vegetation thrive. The soils of Barbados are divided into two classes, those of the Scotland District and those of the coral-rock area. In the latter the most remarkable is the red loam soil, which is found of the greatest depth on the highest plateau, above 900 feet ; below 800 feet it is much thinner, and under 500 feet it is covered by dark carbonaceous earth — the so-called black soil.

The red soil occurs everywhere over the surface of limestone that is exposed to the slow, solvent action of rainwater, and is the sediment or ash as it were, left behind, extracted by the shell-forming zoophytes from the waters of the ocean. It is the same as the valuable red soil of the Bahamas, on which pine-apples are grown, and also that of the Bermudas on which the onion is raised. It represents the residue of a great thickness of the limestone rock ; as from 50 to 60 cubic feet of coral rock must have been destroyed in order to produce one cubic foot of red soil. The black earth is found only on the lowest coral-rock levels, overlying the thin coating of red soil, and is composed of decayed vegetable matter. When Barbados was first colonized, it was covered

by a dense mass of tangled vegetation with frequent mangrove swamps, and the natural decay of this vegetation formed the black earth.

In the Scotland district there is a much greater variety in the soil, but it is less productive ; it may be divided into heavy, argillaceous and light, sandy soils, the latter being deficient in lime. Consequently the most fertile fields are those where the soil is derived in part from the sand and clays, and in part from the oceanic series ; and all the valleys and lowest levels in this district are covered with this alluvial deposit.

Wind-blown sands also occur in some places along the western coast, consisting of minute fragments of corals and shells. If plentifully supplied with water, these tracts can be cultivated with success ; but the siliceous, wind-blown sands of St. Andrews, are quite unfertile.

CHAPTER XVIII.

*WASHINGTON'S VISIT TO BARBADOS, BARBADIAN
HOSPITALITY.*

The most distinguished American that ever visited Barbados was George Washington, then a Major in the British Army. He visited the island in the fall and winter of 1751-2, nearly twenty-five years before the outbreak of the American Revolution. He was then about twenty years of age, had been a licensed surveyor in Virginia for over three years, and, shortly before sailing, had been commissioned one of the Adjutants-General of Virginia with the rank of Major, and the pay of £150 a year.

George Washington kept a daily journal during his voyage and visit to Barbados. While studying surveying he had theoretically studied navigation; and this voyage offered an exceptionally good opportunity for him to acquire a practical knowledge of the art: of which, from his early desire to adopt a seafaring life, we may well suppose he eagerly availed.

He ruled the pages of his dairy, an improvised book, to correspond to a ship's log-book, and took with regularity the daily instrumental observations made by navigators at sea. If we had no other means of knowing Washington, this journal of itself, would show that he possessed at that early age, strong and acute natural powers of observation, and that his mind was, for his years, unusually matured

and well stored with practical knowledge and historical facts. During his stay in Barbados, he acquired and recorded in his journal a wonderful amount of information about the island, its climate, the character of its soil, its productions, population, commerce, resources, government, defences, etc. This old brown and faded manuscript is in a lamentable state of decay ; but fortunately it has just been published, so that now it is within the reach of all.*

Washington went to Barbados as a companion to his invalid brother, Major Lawrence Washington, (the proprietor of Mount Vernon on the Potomac in Virginia,) who was suffering from consumption.

The affectionate, mutual attachment of these two brothers, though marked from early childhood, was particularly so after the death of their father. Lawrence was fourteen years older than George, had received a good education in England, and had held a captain's commission in the British Army ; had travelled and seen much of the world ; possessed business habits and decision of character, and enjoyed the confidence and regard of the leading men in Virginia, as well as of a large circle of influential persons in Great Britain. He had served as captain in the expedition against Carthegena, 1740-2, under the command of Admiral Vernon, in whose honor, he named his estate on the Potomac. Immediately after his return from Barbados and Bermuda, he died at Mount Vernon, July 26th 1752 ; and his remains rest in the vault there, beside those of his "beloved brother George," to whom he devised his Mount Vernon estate.

Washington sailed from the Potomac river on the 28th of September 1751, for Barbados, the island being even at that early date famous as a health resort. This reputation and the frequent and intimate inter-

*"The Daily Journal of Major George Washington," Joel Munsell, Publisher, Albany, N. Y., 1892.

course between the residents of that island and the planters of Virginia probably determined Major Lawrence Washington to prefer Barbados to any other West Indian island for his visit. They arrived at Bridgetown November 3rd, 1751. The following extracts from his journal will prove interesting, especially to his countrymen.

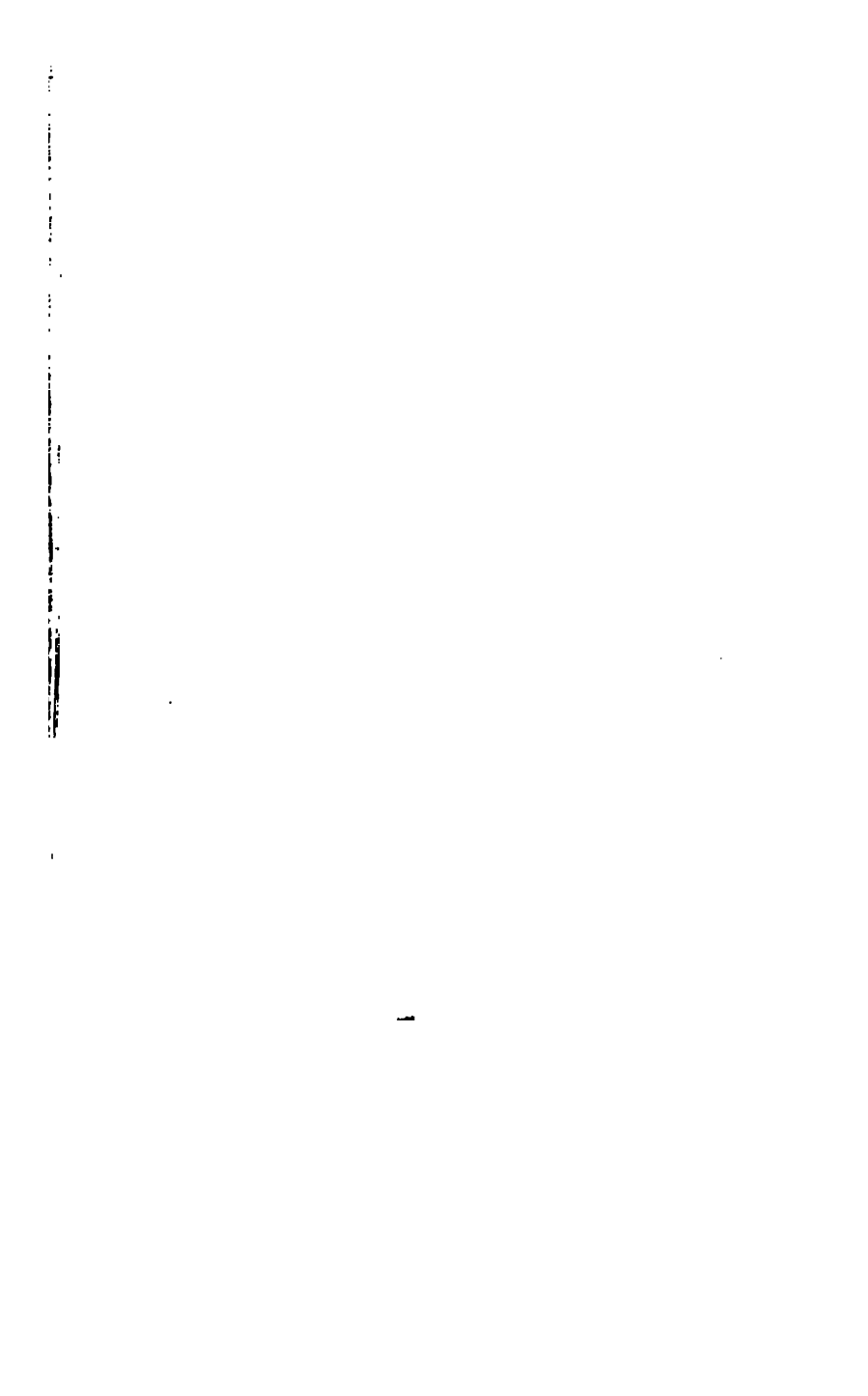
"We were greatly alarm'd with the cry of Land at 4 A. M. : we quitted our beds with surprise and found y^e land plainly appearing at about 3 Leagues distance when by our reckonings we shou'd have been near 150 Leagues to the Windward we to Leeward ab^t y^e distance above mention'd and had we been but 3 or 4 Leagues more we shou'd have been out of sight of the Island run down the Latitude and probably not have discover'd our Error in time to have gain'd the land for 3 Weeks or More.

November 4th 1751. This morning received a card from Major Clark welcoming us to Barbadoes, with an invitation to breakfast and dine with him. We went—myself with some reluctance, as the smalpox was in his family.* We were received in the most kind and friendly manner by him. Mrs. Clark was much indisposed, inso-much that we had not the pleasure of her company, but in her place officiated Miss Roberts, her niece, and an agreeable young lady. After drinking tea we were invited to Mr. Carter's, and desired to make his house ours till we could provide lodgings agreeable to our wishes, which offer we accepted.

5th,—Early this morning came Dr. Hilary, an eminent physician recommended by Major Clarke, to pass his opinion on my brother's disorder, which he did in a favorable light, giving great assurance that it was not so fixed but that a cure might be effectually made. In the cool of the evening we rode out accompanied by Mr. Carter to seek lodgings in the country, as the Doctor advised, and were perfectly enraptured with the beautiful prospects

*This apprehension was well founded for thirteen days afterwards he was stricken with it. Fortunately he passed safely through the disease with but few marks upon his face.





which on every side presented to our view. The fields of Cain, Corn, Fruit Trees &c. in a delightful Green. We returned without accomplishing our intentions.

Tuesday 6th. At Mr. Carter's employing ourselves in Writ^s Letters, to be carried by the Chooner Fredicksburg Capt Robinson to Virginia. Received a Card from Maj^r Clark wherein our company was desir'd to Dinner to morrow & myself an invitation from Mrs. Clarke and Miss Rob^{ts} to come and see the serp^t fir'd bring guns* & I had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Clarke.

Wednesday 7th. Dined at Maj^r Clarkes; and by him was introduced to the Surveyor Gen^l & Judges, Finley & Hacket; who likewise dined there: in the Evening they complaisantly accompanied us in another excursion in the Country to choose such lodgings as most suited; we pitched on the house of Captⁿ Crofton, commander of James Fort; he was desir'd to come to Town next day to propose his terms. We return'd by way of Needham's fort and was introduced to ye Captⁿ thereof, a Genteel, pretty gentleman. Sup'd and spent the Evening at Maj^r Clarke with the Gentlemen before mentioned.

Thursday 8th. Came Captⁿ Crofton with his proposals which tho' extravagantly dear my Brother was oblig'd to give. £15 pr Month is his charge exclusive of Liquors & washing which we find, in the Evening we remov'd some of our things up and ourselves; it's very pleasantly situated, pretty near the Sea and ab^t a mile from Town, the prospect is extensive by Land and pleasant by Sea as we command the prospect of Carlyle Bay & all the shipping in such manner that none can go in or out with out being open to our view.

Fryday 9th. We received a Card from Maj^r Clarke inviting us to dine with him at Judge Maynards on the Morrow, he had a right to ask, being a member of the Club call'd the Beefstake & tripe, instituted by himself and others.

Saturday 10th. We were Genteely receiv'd by Judge

*This refers to the "gunpowder plot" which was commemorated in Barbados by a season of festivities, lasting from the 1st to the 9th of November.

Satus Maynard & Lady and agreeably entertain'd by the Company, they have a meeting every Saturday, this being Col^o Maynards. After Dinner was the greatest Collection of Fruits I have ever seen set on the Table. We received invitations from every Gentleman there. Mr. Warren desired Maj^r Clarke to shew us the way to his house ; Mr. Hackⁱ insisted on our coming Saturday next to his, being his Day to treat with Beef Stake & tripe, but above all the invitation of Mr. Maynard was the most kind and friendly, he desir'd and even insisted as well as his Lady with him and promis'd nothing should be wanting to render our stay agreeable my Br promis'd he wou'd as soon as he was a Little disengag'd from the D^r. We returned and was invited to Dine at Maj^r Clarke's the next Day by himself.

Sunday 11th. Dressed in order for Church, but got to town two Late, dined at Maj^r Clarke's with ye S : G : went to Evening Service and returned to our Lodgings.

Munday 12th. Receiv'd an afternoon Visit from Capt Petrie and invitation to dine with him the next Day.

Tuesday 13th. Dined at the Fort with some Ladys, its pretty strongly fortified and mounts about 36 Gunes within the fortifiⁿ but 2 facine Batterys, m^o 51.

Wednesday 14th. Was at our Lodgings.

Thursday 15th. Was treated with a play ticket by Mr. Carter to see the Tragedy of George Barnwell acted : the character of Barnwell, and several others was said to be well perform'd, there was Musick a Dapted and regularly conducted.

Fryday 16th. Mr. Graeme, late one of the Masters of the College of Virginia, paid us a Morning's Visit and invited us to dine with Judge Graeme his B on Sunday, din'd this Day at Maj^r Clarke's.

Saturday 17th—Was strongly attacked with the small Pox sent for D^r Lanahan whose attendance was very constant till my recovery, and going out which was not 'till thursday the 12th of December.

December 12th. Went to Town visited Maj^r Clarke's Family (who kindly visited me in my illness and contributed all they cou'd in send'g me the necessary's required in ye

disorder) and dined with Maj^r Gaskens a half Br^r to Mrs. Clarke.

Fryday Spent at our Lodgings.

Saturday 14th. My Br^r dined at Needham's, myself at Maj. Clarkes.

Sunday 15. Dined with Judge Graeme after returning from Christ Church.

Monday 16th. Dined at Needham Fort with Capt^a Petrie.

Tuesday 16th. Dined at Maj^r Clarke with commodore Hobourn, Govern Pursel G^r of Totola, General Barrack & many others.

Wednesday 17th. Dined with Messrs. Stephenson's Merch^{ts}.

Thursday 18. Provided my Sea Stores, dined with M Carter.

Fryday 19. Got my Clothes, Stores &c. on board the Industry Cap^a John Saunders for Virginia.

Saturday 21st. At my Lodgings.

Sunday 22d. Took my leave of my Br^r and Maj Clarke &c. Imbarked on the Industry Capt^a John Saunders for Virginia wai'd anchor and got out of Carlile Bay ab^t 12."

A residence of six weeks in Barbados brought no relief to the sufferings of Major Lawrence Washington. After mature deliberation, it was agreed between the brothers that George should return home, and Lawrence should try Bermuda. If there were any improvement, George was to come there with Lawrence's wife. He wrote to a friend in Virginia on the 6th of April, from Bermuda, where he had gone in March, that "I have now got to my last refuge, where I must receive my final sentence. If I grow worse, I shall hurry home to my grave; if better, I shall be induced to stay longer here to complete a cure." All his hopes were false. In despair he returned home in time to receive the kind ministrations of his wife and friends, and died at Mount Vernon 26 July, 1752.

Washington, in his description of the inhabitants of Barbados, speaks of their hospitality, which is as true of them to-day as it was when his journal was written: he says, "Hospitality and Genteel behaviour is shewn to every gentleman stranger by the Inhabitants." Indeed every entry in his journal proves this, for from the day Washington landed in Barbados till he sailed, he was the recipient daily of invitations and courtesies extended to him and his brother by the islanders.

Strangers bringing letters of introduction will meet with ample attention, and visitors generally will be treated with every courtesy. Hospitality is carried to an extreme unknown in England and the United States, and there are few persons who have ever visited Barbados, who have not separated from many of the inhabitants with regret.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE FUTURE OF BARBADOS AND THE CARIBBEE ISLANDS.

The West Indies, like other parts of the world, are going through a silent revolution. Elsewhere the revolution, as we hope, is to result in the passing away of what is old and worn out, that a healthier order may rise in its place. In the West Indies and the southern part of the United States, the most sanguine of mortals will find it difficult to entertain any hope at all.

It matters not what the nationality or form of government may be, provided that negro slavery once existed there, then the country is surely cursed if a representative form of government is attempted, with universal suffrage.

It is strange to think how chequered a history these islands have had, how far they are even yet from any condition which promises permanence. Not one of them has arrived at any stable independence; Spaniards, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Dutchmen and Danes scrambled for them, fought for them, occupied them more or less with their own people; yet it was not to found new nations, but to get gold, or something which could be changed for gold. Instead of occupying them with free inhabitants the European nations filled them with savages from Africa, to labor under the tropical sun, that Europeans could not endure. There

have been splendor and luxurious living there, and also crimes, revolts and massacres.

There are no people there in the true sense of the word, unless to some extent in Cuba and Barbados, and therefore when the wind has changed and the wealth for which the islands were alone valued is no longer to be made there, and slavery is no longer possible and would not pay if it were, there is nothing to fall back upon. Planters and merchants see their palaces fall to decay; their wines and their furniture, their books and their pictures are sold and dispersed; their existence is a struggle to keep afloat, and one by one they go under the waves of adversity.

In the early days, before the introduction of negro slaves, white labor was tried in several of the islands, notably in Barbados and St. Kitts, where many thousands of white laborers were sold into servitude for a number of years, as described in previous chapters on those islands. The experiment did not succeed, as men of the Anglo-Saxon race cannot labor in the fields under a tropical sun, and live. If engaged in sedentary employments, where they are protected from the sun, professional men, merchants, clerks and mechanics can live here as well as, and even longer than, they could in England, the home of their race, provided they lead an abstemious life. The writer has seen as fine specimens of the Anglo-Saxon race in these islands—descendants of the Englishmen who came here over two hundred years ago—as in England, the United States, or any other part of the world. The Latin races do better than the Anglo-Saxon as field laborers in tropical countries, as for instance the Spaniards in Cuba, Porto Rico and South America. The French in Martinique and Guadeloupe, and the Portugese laborers from the Azores who have been employed in considerable numbers in several of the islands and in Demerara, have

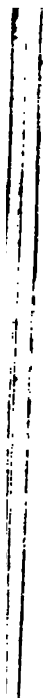
been fairly successful in standing the climate; but, nevertheless, white labor has never succeeded, the Portugese rarely renewing their labor contracts, preferring on their expiration, to set up as small storekeepers or planters, or to return to their native country. Therefore it is absolutely necessary for the future of the West Indies that they should have a class of labor that will be able to stand the climate, be industrious, and easily controlled by its employers. If properly managed, the negro will fill these conditions better than any other race, *but the white man must rule.*

The greatest danger today that menaces the West Indies and Barbados in particular, is negro rule, which would certainly come under universal suffrage. Through Sir Conrad Reeves' exertions the suffrage has been extended within the last few years to double its former extent. A person paying a parochial tax of not less than £1, or five dollars, is entitled to vote. *Barbados has reached the danger line;* the next step is universal suffrage. Sir Conrad Reeves, the colored Chief Justice, informed the writer he believed, "that every man should be entitled to vote, irrespective of property or educational qualifications;" the only qualification that he would require would be that the nominees should be men of wealth and education.

What would then be the result? In Barbados, with a black and colored population of 185,000, and the whites numbering only 15,000, and steadily decreasing at that, with the blacks increasing at an alarming extent, there would be no good or sufficient reason why the black man should not say to the remnant of the whites, "Stand aside and see how we can make laws for your guidance and regulation, as you have, all these years, made laws for us while the power was in your hands; we are now in the majority, and the majority rules. We may not know how to do better,

or even as well; nevertheless, we intend to make the experiment." What will happen in those days? Has fifty years of freedom under the liberal laws of Great Britain fitted the negro for this struggle? Has he been put into such thorough training as will enable him to secure a place, even, in the race for civilization? Is he strong enough to contend in the arena of politics, to hold up his end of the world? I fear not, for the following reasons. First, he was taken away from Ashantec and Dahomey, to be a slave, it is true, but a slave to a less cruel master than he would have found at home. He had a hard time of it occasionally, and the plantation whip, and the auction block are not all dreams; yet his owner cared for him at least as much as he did for his cows and horses. Kind usage to animals is more economical than barbarity, and it cannot be denied that the negroes that were taken out of Africa, as compared with those who were left at home, were as the "elect to salvation," who, after a brief purgatory, have secured an eternity of blessedness. For fifty years they have had perfect liberty, and have been kept safe from dangers, to which, left to themselves, they would have been exposed: for under English rule, the strong is prevented from oppressing the weak. But the peace and order by which they benefit, is not of their own creation. In spite of schools and missionaries, the dark connection still maintains itself with Satan's invisible world, and modern education contends in vain with Obeah worship. The negro obeys the laws, not out of respect for the laws themselves, but because he stands in awe of the power that enforces the law; if he had the power they would be repealed. The negro goes to school it is true, but if the school-houses were removed he would not tax himself to support a system of public education. There are many able colored men in the West Indies to be met everywhere, preachers, lawyers, merchants





and doctors, but the great mass of the population are indolent, physically and mentally—ignorant beyond belief, unambitious, superstitious, in fact, brutish.

The blacks depend, for the progress which they may be capable of making, on the presence of a white community among them; left to themselves, they would soon forget what little they have been taught, cease to strive after higher things, and, in the islands where life may be supported by plucking and eating the wild fruits and other native crops, the people would, in the course of time relapse into a state of barbarism. The African hut of wattles and thatch, would take the place of the comfortable, substantially-built slave-quarters, and the negroes would be found cooking their bananas and yams on the ruins of warehouses; a state of things which the writer actually saw in several of the Caribbee islands.

Secondly. The American negro belongs to the lowest race on the earth: travellers who have been in Africa say that the Zulus and Caffres are far superior to the American negro; that the latter is coarsely formed in limb and feature; that they would have been slaves in their own country if they had not been brought to ours: and at the most they have lost nothing by the change. The whites and blacks are not equal and will not blend; no white girl will marry a negro; and hardly any dowry can be large enough to tempt a West Indian white to make a wife of an educated black woman. The white will not even hold social intercourse with the negro, but keeps aloof from him as a superior from an inferior.

Under universal suffrage, the negro voters might elect, to begin with, their colored attorneys or such whites, the most disreputable of their color, as would court their suffrages. But the negro does not like the mulatto, and despises the white man who consents to be his servant. Already the whites are dwindling away in all the islands; establish negro rule and they

will withdraw of themselves altogether before they are compelled to go. Anglo-Saxon men will not live under the rule of an inferior race ; they have the world open to them and will prefer lands where they can live under less degrading circumstances.

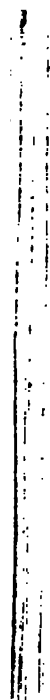
The salvation of Barbados in the past has been the fact that the negro had to work or starve : there was no land to squat on, as every foot was devoted to the cultivation of sugar cane. Under negro rule it would soon be otherwise : under a " popular form of government," laws would be made on the principal

of "the greatest good for the greatest number ;" the "single tax theory" would receive universal support ; and every negro, as soon as he understood the scheme, would become a disciple of Henry George. The whole tax-levy would fall upon real estate ; and the irresponsible voter having nothing to lose but everything to gain, would not be slow in running the island into debt. The result would be that the owners of real estate would be taxed out of existence, the estates would be sold for unpaid taxes and bought in by the municipality. Then the inhabitants could obtain all the land they wanted to squat on, and raise all they desired with very little work. No more sugar would be exported from Barbados, and the negro would be truly free. He could live and multiply on this fertile island without work, and live as his ancestors did in Africa ; he would have everything his own way, and in a short time have the island to himself. No Europeans would remain to be ruled under a black representative system, nor would they take part in it, when they would be so overwhelmingly outvoted and outnumbered : they would sooner forfeit all they had in the world and go away.

This bloodless revolution would be accomplished simply through the supineness of the whites in allowing the negroes universal suffrage. With a property and educational qualification, the whites

would continue to be the governing race ; for as a rule, the colored people and negroes who possessed property would vote with the whites in the interest of law and order.

Thirdly, the world has seen two great examples of negro rule, under entirely different circumstances ; one where the negro, for the first time in the history of the earth, fought and gained his independence and exterminated the white man, his former master. The other, where white men of the Anglo-Saxon race fought for four years some of the most desperate battles in history for the negro's freedom, and then the victor gave him political rights by which he could rule his former master.



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☞ The cuisine of the Belmont is excellent. All the eggs, milk, poultry, vegetables and berries are produced on the place, and an abundance of fish caught in the adjacent waters. Nothing is impossible that can be produced in Bermuda.

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This vessel is fitted out with special reference to the Bermuda trade, has electric lights, marble baths, and all the modern improvements and facilities for a safe, speedy and enjoyable voyage. The large, well-furnished cabins are in every way adapted to the necessities and comfort of the traveler.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the public sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce the waiting time for treatment, and to improve the efficiency of the public sector. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the private sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce the waiting time for treatment, and to improve the efficiency of the private sector.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the voluntary sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce the waiting time for treatment, and to improve the efficiency of the voluntary sector. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the independent sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce the waiting time for treatment, and to improve the efficiency of the independent sector.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce the waiting time for treatment, and to improve the efficiency of the public sector. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the private sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce the waiting time for treatment, and to improve the efficiency of the private sector.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the voluntary sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce the waiting time for treatment, and to improve the efficiency of the voluntary sector. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the independent sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce the waiting time for treatment, and to improve the efficiency of the independent sector.

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